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The Bombay Chronicle

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 274 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1941 PRICE ONE ANNA

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PACIFIC PEACE PROSPECTS

Japanese Ambassador Hopeful After Parleys In Washington

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Nomura, voiced optimism to-day regarding the chances of a settlement of Japanese-American difficulties.

"Why are newspapers here all so gloomy? we are very hopeful", said the Japanese Ambassador Admiral Nomura to waiting reporters, when he arrived at the state department with the Special Japanese Envoy Mr. Kurusu to-day (Tuesday) to continue the conferences with the Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull.

Smiling Admiral Nomura added, "you Americans are always in a fighting mood. Why are you so warminded?" Admiral Nomura laughed when a reporter suggested that Tokyo newspapers to-day did not sound very peace minded. —Reuter.

Leaders Confer At Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 18.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, former Premier of Assam, discussed with Dr. Rajendra Prasad the advisability or otherwise of attending the Assam Assembly session commencing next month for which Dr. Rajendra Prasad had already permitted Congress M. L. A.'s to send in questions, notices of resolutions etc., in case permission for attending was granted so that they could be ready if necessary. Mr. Bardoloi also discussed the subject with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee. He also saw Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon.

It is understood that the cases of Bengal, Assam and the Punjab are being considered together with a view to evolving a uniform policy on the subject.

It is understood that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Sardar Patel had further talks on the general political situation with Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram in view of recent developments.

It is learnt that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is arriving to-morrow morning to join the discussions which will be resumed to-morrow.

It is believed that Mr. Rajagopalachariar narrated his impression of the Delhi talks and the Naini Jail talk with Moulana Azad and also his views.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has again wired to Mr Jaiprakash to give up hunger-strike, after receiving Sardar Mangal Singh's communication on Deoli detenus' condition and grievances.—A. P.

INDIRA INTERVIEWS JAWAHAR

DEHRA DUN, Nov. 18.

Miss Indira Nehru interviewed her father, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, in the Dehra Dun District Jail to-day.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO NANDA

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 18.

"If arbitration is refused, the workers will be fully justified in resorting to a general strike."

This advice, it is understood was tendered by Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour leader from Ahmedabad, who interviewed Mahatma Gandhi regarding the Ahmedabad Textile Labour wage dispute.

Interviewed, Mr. Nanda said: "Mahatma Gandhi's advice is that we should at every stage be prepared to accept fair and reasonable terms, but failing a settlement on these lines, the dispute should be referred to arbitration. If arbitration is refused, the workers will be fully justified in resorting to a general strike."

Mr. Nanda left to-night for Ahmedabad.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Nov 18.

Lt.-Col Yi Teh Ming, of the National Army of the Republic of China, has taken up the appointment of Chinese Resident Officer, analogous to Military Attache in India.—A. P.

Nazis Take To Heels On Tula Sector

BUT CLAIM ADVANCE IN DONETZ BASIN

Capture Of Kerch Is Not Free Passage To Caucasus

MOSCOW, November 18.

The "Pravda's" war correspondent reports that as the result of successful counter-attacks by Soviet troops the position at Tula has improved considerably.

From the Donetz Front, the official agency, Tass, reports two attempts by enemy infantry supported by tanks to break through the Soviet defences at the approaches to Rostov were repulsed with heavy losses.

FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS

The Soviet Midday 'communique' states: "During the night of November 17 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts".

The Soviet Air Force in one direction of the Front destroyed 118 lorries in one day and over 500 soldiers, according to a supplement to the 'communique'.

A Soviet unit attacked a tank column on the Leningrad Front, stopped German penetration and captured five tanks and other war materials.

The activity of guerillas in the Ukraine is increasing daily. They are frequently attacking German unit headquarters and convoys, inflicting severe casualties on the invaders, the supplement adds.

Soviet Offensive

Having dislodged the Germans from the positions before Leningrad which they held for more than two months, the Russians are steadily advancing along the left bank of the River "N", presumably Neva, according to a Soviet News Agency Leningrad despatch.

This states that the Soviets are overcoming strong enemy fortifications intense gunfire, taking by storm literally every foot of ground."

The message adds that the Soviet bombers and lowflying attack aircraft, co-operating with the artillery, smashed and silenced enemy firing positions, clearing the way for the infantry.

Repeated German counter attacks to regain the lost positions failed and the Soviets captured material inflicting many casualties.

The Soviet night communique states:

"During November 17th our troops fought the enemy along all fronts.

The fighting was especially violent in the Kalinin direction and in one sector on the south-western front.

Twentyone German aircraft were destroyed on November 16. We lost six aircraft.

Eleven German aircraft were brought down near Moscow on November 16, and not three aircraft, as previously reported."

Germans In Panic

The description of how three German regiments who, preparing to take Tula by storm, fled in a panic, is given by the "Red Star" correspondent, who writes "the ground abandoned by the Germans on the southern outskirts of Tula is strewn with a great profusion of helmets, greatcoats, boots, shells, grenades, rifles, machine-guns, artillery and tanks.

Early on Saturday morning the Soviet artillery opened a storm of fire on the Germans, two Soviet infantry regiments going in attack.

The Germans took to their heels, only to be caught on a withering blast of rifle, machine-gun and minethrower fire.

Street Fights In Ukraine!

"An important development is the continued increase in the number of guerrillas in the Ukraine," said M. Lozovsky, Soviet Press Chief, quoting a report of the Soviet Information Bureau from a correspondent on the southern front.

He mentioned the Poltava District, amongst others, quoting the example of larger scale activity now attempted in street fighting in which a hundred of the enemy were killed and a number of military vehicles were destroyed.

At another place ten Italians were killed by a bomb thrown by a woman.

The same correspondent cited the statement of a German prisoner captured this week that the main questions discussed amongst the Germans were what would happen if Germany lost the war, whether Germany would be split up, and how.

Berlin 'Communique'

BERLIN:—The German 'communique' to-day states that the Luftwaffe made devastating blows against the fortifications and port of Sebastopol.

The operations in the Donetz Basin continued on improvement in the weather. The enemy was thrown out of his stubbornly defended field positions and further parts of the industrial area were occupied.

Night air attacks were made on Moscow and Leningrad and aerodromes in the Vologda area.

Difficult Task Ahead

STOCKHOLM:—Berlin correspondent of the Swadish press consider that the Russians after delaying the Germans evacuated their troops and material from Kerch in order to reinforce the Caucasus defences.

Without understanding the importance of the German occupation of Eastern Crimea, it is suggested that the Germans' most difficult tasks still await them.

Official circles in Berlin are reported to be adopting an optimistic tone, but behind this tone can be detected a note of anxiety. The Germans fear that at any moment British tanks and the dreaded Spitfires will appear to check their progress.

On the remainder of the Front the Russians are scoring local successes and are increasingly taking the initiative. The Russians in Hangoe are extremely active. From Helsinki can be

(Continued on Page 7)

SIR JOHN DILL TO SUCCEED LUMLEY

Chief Of Imperial Staff Who Was With Churchill During Atlantic Parleys

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

A communique says:—

On December 15, 1941, Gen. Sir John Dill, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., will relinquish the appointment of Chief of the Imperial General Staff on attaining the age of 60.

In recognition of his distinguished services His Majesty has been pleased to confer the rank of Field-Marshal upon Sir John Dill who will be succeeded as Chief of the Imperial Staff by Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, K.C.B., D.S.O.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Field Marshal Sir John Dill, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., to be Governor-Designate of Bombay in succession to Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., on the expiration of his term of office.

(Sir John Dill has Indian experience to his credit, as he was Brigadier, General Staff, India 1929-30. He accompanied Mr. Eden, then Secretary of State for war, on his mission to the Middle East, Turkey and Greece. He accompanied Mr. Churchill and was present during Atlantic parleys).

The following appointments are also announced:—

Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry R. Pownall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., has been selected for a special appointment.

Lt.-Gen. B. C. T. Paget, C.B., will succeed Sir Alan Brooke as Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces.

Maj.-Gen. A. E. Nye, M.C., will succeed Sir Henry Pownall as Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Lt.-Gen. B. L. Montgomery, C.B., D.S.O., is appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, South-Eastern Command in succession to Lt.-Gen. Paget.—A. P.

Roosevelt Cancels Trip To Springs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

It is officially announced that President Roosevelt has cancelled his thanksgiving day trip to warm springs owing to pressing official affairs and the coal mine situation.—Reuter.

'QUAKE SHOCK RECORD IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An earthquake shock of great intensity with its origin 3,750 miles away was recorded by the siesmograph at the Colaba Observatory at 22 hours 26 minutes on Nov. 18.

No More Statements On Indian Issue

Churchill's Reply To Question In Commons: Amery Lukewarm About Amnesty

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The number of persons in prison or detained for offences connected with the civil disobedience campaign in India is rapidly diminishing and the possibility of accelerating releases is under consideration, declared Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India in reply to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. Gordon MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald asked Mr. Amery if he was prepared to reconsider the question of release of some, if not all, political prisoners in India as a first step towards bringing about a more satisfactory state of affairs throughout India.

No More Declarations

Mr. Leach asked the Prime Minister if he was aware of the widespread public uneasiness respecting the present position of the Indian, Burman, Ethiopian and Palestinian issues and will he consider making some far-reaching democratic declaration on each to fit with the Atlantic Charter.

Mr. Churchill replied: "I would refer to the statement I made on September 9 to which I have nothing to add at present.

"As regards Ethiopia the attitude of His Majesty's Government was made clear in a statement by the Foreign Secretary made in the House of Commons on August 6 last."

Mr. Russell Thomas asked: Does the Prime Minister not agree that the basis of sound strategy whether in the east or anywhere else is the willing co-operation of free states?

Mr. Churchill: "That sounds all right."

British Detenus

Mr. Churchill replying to questions on the subject of the Home Secretary's powers under Regulation 18 (B) said: "The matter has been fully debated in the House of Commons on three occasions and having regard to the provision made for hearing objections by Advisory Committees and the facilities afforded to persons detained to communicate with members of Parliament, I have no doubt if these powers had been abused it would have come to the notice of Parliament or Government."—Reuter.

WILL WHITEHALL YIELD?

Joshi's Action Clears Deck For Satisfactory Settlement

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

Lobbies were thick with excitement to-day

Earlier reports showed last night's meeting of the Viceroy's Council ended inconclusively as final instructions from the Secretary of State had not been received and for that reason the correspondence with certain Provincial Governments had not also concluded.

It was even being mentioned that Government might ask for further postponement of the debate but as it was the last day of the session the leader of the House decided finally to have discussion to-day itself.

PROSPECTS OF RELEASE

The Home Member's speech was partly a statement of figures, partly defence of Government's policy in the past and partly indictment of Communists and their policy. It ended with the assurance that the whole question raised by MM.r Joshi's resolution will be sympathetically considered in consultation with Provincial Governments Evidently the Secretary of State is holding up the final decision or the orders are to debate in the House and watch the reactions in the country to the Home Member's speech.

HOPES NOT GIVEN UP

Lobby circles express frank disappointment but hope continues still to be entertained that the confirmed influence of new Indian members will have soon the desired effect on the Secretary of State and those Provincial Governments like those of the United Provinces, and Madras which are reported to be still raising objections

Some Members May Resign, If Whitehall Over-rides

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

It is understood that Mr. N. M. Joshi agreed to withdraw his resolution on political prisoners at the request of Mr. M. S. Aney.

The general policy is that though the Secretary of State has delayed the announcement has not likely to set the aside decision of the Governor-General's Council. The matter has reached such an advanced stage that no serious interference is expected. In Lobby to-day it was freely being mentioned that if the Secretary of State overrules the recommendation of the Indian members, some, at least, will tender their resignations.

Lobby circles comment of fact that Sir Reginald Maxwell made no reference to Gandhiji's statement but made full use of Mr. Jaiprakash Narain's letter and also Mr. Subhas Bose's present whereabouts as justification for the large number now detained without trial.

Clearing Deck For Settlement

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

Lobby circles point out that Mr Joshi's decision to withdraw the resolution at the end of the debate was a wise one and was taken in order to smooth the path for Government in its efforts to meet the general expectation. It is explained that if the resolution had been pressed to a division, Government would have had no option at the present stage but to oppose it and it would have been thrown out. Such a result would only have strengthened the hands of those who oppose any conciliatory move. His friends, therefore, advised Mr Joshi to withdraw the resolution and thereby enable Government, reinforced by the almost unanimous support of the House, to clear the deck for a satisfactory settlement.—A. P

BHULABHAI FOR WARDHA

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and his son, Mr Dhirajlal, will leave for Wardha by the Calcutta Mail this evening.

Mr. Bhulabhai is expected to meet Mahatma Gandhi at Sewagram during the next two days.

PROBLEM OF PEACE

Br. Policy On New Economic Position Of India And Dominions

LONDON, Nov 18.

The economic principles of the Atlantic Charter—five and six—were raised by Lord Sempill in the House of Lords to-day when he asked for consideration of "how mighty a weapon of propaganda" Britain would wield if it could offer the world an "economic system which would guarantee the individual against long, continued and enforced idleness."

The hopes expressed in the fifth principle clearly could not be realised so long as the problem of unemployment remained unsolved, emphasised Lord Sempill.

Lord Sempill continued: "Nothing short of tackling the root causes can now save our civilisation from major fatalities.

We shall be faced after the war with under-consumption and unemployment which are inseparable, the trade cycle, the International Financial problem with which is bound up the struggle for favourable balances of payment involving tariffs and quotas and the buying of foreign currencies by speculators. THE UNWILLINGNESS CONSEQUENT UPON INDUSTRIALIZATION OF PRIMARILY PRODUCING COUNTRIES, MORE PARTICULARLY THE DOMINIONS AND INDIA, to receive imports of manufactured goods which previously they imported freely, and the necessity of moving people from over-populated to under-populated countries."

PROBLEM OF PEACE

Lord Sempill pointed out that during this war the Dominions and India had been obliged and indeed encouraged to establish great industries which when peace returned, they would wish to protect and foster. If their export trade was to depend upon threats of recriminations, relations would become strained. He believed that if a nation wished to export and paid for its exports, it should have to take imports, that in so far as it stops imports its exports should be stopped. "Under such an arrangement our trade relations with the Dominions and India would become a source of great strength and a bond of union. The adoption of such a principle by inter-Allied relationships would reduce the asperity of international competition for markets and restore trade to advantageous exchange services."

The problem of peace was not one of production but distribution

GOVT'S REPLY

Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for Dominions, replying said:

The British Government had set up its own organisation to consider post-war problems under the guidance of the Minister Without Portfolio and with the collaboration of the other Government departments concerned.

"No question was engaging the attention of Government more than unemployment. Government could seek the fullest co-operation of the Dominions and countries of the Empire, which he was "sure were destined, after the war, to play a very much larger part even than they have done in the past."
—Reuter.

IRAQ BREAKS OFF WITH JAPAN

TOKYO, Nov. 18.

Following the receipt of official advice on Tuesday morning that Iraq had decided to sever diplomatic relations with Japan, instructions have been sent to the Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Baghdad Mr. Sasamoto to close down the Japanese Legation there.

Mr. Sasamoto is expected to return to Tokyo by air via Bangkok shortly. It is denied here that Japan had supported the Iraqi rebels.

It is confirmed in London to-day says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, that the Government of Iraq has decided to break off relations with the Government of Japan and the Vichy Government.

The role played by the representatives of the two Governments in Baghdad during the Rashid Ali rising is officially given as the reason.

The decision was taken entirely on Iraq's own initiative, following a full investigation of the activities of the two Missions involved. —Reuter.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay handing over one of the planes of the Bombay Squadron to the Indian Air Force.

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Wanted Matriculate Rajput Bride for Government Officer. Apply Post Box 6541, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted suitable Bridegroom for a Jain Srimali Bania (Gujerati) of 28 years studying in the B.A. Final Class at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Apply sharp for the details to Miss Sarla Liladhar Mehta, Ai-Abad, 115, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay. (15365)

Mohamedan Lady of very respectable well-to-do family, healthy good-looking, highly educated, of social, cheerful disposition desires to marry in good Nawab or Jagirdar's family or a man of good position only, preferably Hyderabad. Apply Box No. 15362, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, lodging. Scholarship Rs. 30/- and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School (Oldest and Best) Ambala City. (15280)

Wanted Undergraduate S. T. C. and Primary trained, G. A. or Karve Matric Lady Teacher (preference to one knowing music, sewing and knitting) for A. V. School, (Bombay Suburb). Apply Box No. 15375, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately for a large Industrial concern in the Hyderabad State Fitters, Workshop Machine Men, Carpenters, Welders, Khalasis, Moulders and Blacksmiths. None except experienced men need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 6551 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Lady Doctor and Nurses for Charitable Maternity Hospital at Cutch. Apply sharp stating qualifications, age, Nationality, experience with testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 15370, "Bombay Chronicle."

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A spacious Westernly modern Office-room including a record-room on 3rd floor Rs. 70/-. (ii) A large godown Rs. 65/-. Zoroastrian Association Building, 16, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. (15343)

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(a) Two years' experience in the operation and maintenance of a large electric supply undertaking.

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5. Candidates called for interview will have to come to Calcutta at their own expense.

6 The selected person will be required to join duty on or before 2nd January, 1942.

(6554)

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, No. 16083, Year of Loan 1912, Value Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the names of C. D. Deboo or Cooverbai Pestonji Deboo, by whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and Interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 30th day of October, 1941.

C. D. DEBOO,
COOVERBAI PESTONJI DEBOO,
Proprietors of the Lost Debenture.

Countersigned,
C. F. LYNN,
Chief Accountant,
Bombay Port Trust.

(6557)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Agents for Malayalam High Count Nariels, Dhoties, Thovarthoos, Modern Designed Saries. The Travancore Weaving Home, Kottar. (15372)

Wanted Influential Agents to purchase Tower Brand Washing Soaps, Cash. Apply the Baku Soap Works, Matunga, Bombay 19. (15285)

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Wanted on hire or purchase 300 tip wagons, 2 miles line and 10 crossings with accessories complete. Apply Box No. 15251, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mangowood and Softwood packing planks—large quantities for immediate delivery available. Enquiries solicited. Apply Box No. 15365, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale—Ginning Factory including Land, Building, Machinery, etc., containing One Boiler, Dunkey and 20 Platt Bros., Gins situate at Dhamak C. P. for further particulars apply to M. J. Divecha, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (6552)

FORECAST

Earn Rs. 126/- with guarantee with a nominal investment of Rs. 12 within any six days. See M. Sorabji, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, Opp. Thos. Cook. (15358)

Public Notices

NOTICE

NURSES are required for appointment to the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary):

QUALIFICATIONS:	AGE between 23 and 50 years with at least three years' training and service in medical and surgical nursing of men, women and children in a civil hospital of not less than 100 beds. PARENTAGE European (British subject), Anglo-Indian or British Indian.
RANK	Selected candidates will be appointed in the rank of Staff Nurse.
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TRAVELLING CONCESSIONS	1 1/2 1st class fare on first appointment and when travelling on temporary duty.
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Detailed particulars can be obtained from Provincial Administrative Medical Officers or the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

(6490)

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 10th December, 1941, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1941.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Vithaldas Kanji as Director.

IV.—To elect a Director in place of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.A., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers,

The BOOKS of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) in accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association

Bombay, 19th November, 1941.

(6565)

SHREE SAJJAN MILLS, LIMITED RATLAM.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, 29th November, 1941, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1941.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, under Article 111 but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 22nd November, 1941 to SATURDAY, 6th December, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GOPALDAS LILADHAR & CO.
Managing Agents.

RATLAM,
Dated 2nd Nov., 1941.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Mills premises, Ratlam, on and after 8th December, 1941 between the hours of 11 and 4 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 21st November, 1941. (15371)

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(ESTD. 1871)

Head Office:—Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, 1941, at 12 Noon, for transacting the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Report of the Society's Actuary on Valuation made as on the 31st December, 1940:

(2) To sanction payment of bonus to the staff for the year ending 31st December, 1940;

(3) To consider and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting and in the event of the approval thereof with or without modifications, to consider and if thought fit, to pass a Special Resolution to the effect:—

"That the new Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman of this meeting be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Society in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the proposed new Articles of Association of the Society and a printed copy of the present Articles may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Society at any time during office hours on any working day. A copy of the proposed new Articles of Association will be sent to a member on demand free of any charge.

NOTE:—If the business of the meeting be not finished on the said day, viz., Thursday, the 18th December, 1941, it would be desirable that the meeting be continued on succeeding days at the same time and the same place.

Dated this fifth day of November, 1941.

By the Order of the Board,
H. H. MISTRY,
Secretary.

(6537)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificates for three ordinary shares Nos. 0187343/344 and 0220517 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, standing in the name of the deceased Janardan Vithal Badkas have been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned have applied to the Company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claim with the Company at its registered office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.

Dated, 19th November, 1941.
DIWAKAR JANARDAN BADKAS.
TRIMBAK JANARDAN BADKAS.
BHASKAR JANARDAN BADKAS.

(15371)

Public Notices

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of drugs, medicines, medical appliances, surgical dressings etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1942.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered in the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m. (B.T.) on Friday the 5th December, 1941, together with an earnest money deposit of Rs. 1,000/-. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of drugs, medicines, etc., to the K.E.M. Hospital and Seth G. S. M. College."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5/- will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the General and Special directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
DEAN.

Parel, Bombay, 17-11-41.

(6553)

TENDER NO. CX|2GG|1420.

The following Stores are urgently required by the Assistant Director-General, Cotton Textiles Directorate:—

	yards.
i. Tape Drab 7/8"	... 35,500
ii. Tape whited brown 3/4"	5,000
iii. Tape whited brown 1/4"	 1,00,000

The blank tender forms may be had from his office, Hararwala Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay on application accompanied with a sum of Rs. 2/- as tender fee.

Tenders shall be opened on 5th December, 1941, at 11 A. M.

(Sd.) Illegible,
For Assistant Director-General, (Cotton Textiles).

(6560)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAXMIDAS JAMNADAS THARDAS, GORDHANDAS JIVRAJ and MULJI RANCHHORDAS, the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, dated 15th December, 1936 and made between the said Laxmidas Jamnadas Thardas of the one part therein called the Settlor and the said Laxmidas Jamnadas Thardas, Gordhandas Jivraj and Mulji Ranchhordas therein called the Trustees of the other part have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, easement, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Alli Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Plot No 8A(1) (North) of the Dadar Matunga Estate, Brahmanwada Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 823 Square Yards or thereabouts and which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No 791 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 500B/10 of Matunga Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7963 and Street No. 22 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North-East by the G.I.P. Mahim Chord Railway, on the South-East by the Plot No. 8A of the said Dadar Matunga Estate agreed to be leased to the South Indian Education Society, Ltd., on the South-West by Brahmanwada Road and on the North-West by the Plot No 8A(2) of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Miss K. S. Prabhavalkar and Another.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1941

POPATLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6559)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALAMPALAM SUBRAMINIA IYER KRISHNAN has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, easement, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, with 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Plot No 8A(1) (North) of the Dadar Matunga Estate, Brahmanwada Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 823 Square Yards or thereabouts and which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No 791 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 500B/10 of Matunga Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7963 and Street No. 22 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North-East by the G.I.P. Mahim Chord Railway, on the South-East by the Plot No. 8A of the said Dadar Matunga Estate agreed to be leased to the South Indian Education Society, Ltd., on the South-West by Brahmanwada Road and on the North-West by the Plot No 8A(2) of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Miss K. S. Prabhavalkar and Another.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1941

POPATLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6559)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALAMPALAM SUBRAMINIA IYER KRISHNAN has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, easement, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, with 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar Matunga Estate of the Bombay Municipality in the City and Registration Sug-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay bearing Plot No. 88 (North) of the Dadar Matunga Estate, containing by admeasurement 711 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 423/10 of Matunga Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 7872 (4) and Street No. 19 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 97 of the said Estate, on or towards the West by Plot No. 89 of the Estate, on or towards the North by a 40 feet Road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 94 of the said Estate.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1941.

POPATLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6558.

REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

NOT A HORROR film but quite an AMUSING comedy!

ALSO LATEST WAR NEWS

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GAIWADY LANE KNOWN AS CAVEL STREET.

By order of Messrs. Amin Desai and Nanavati, attorneys for Mr. Purshottamdas Tulsibhai Patel and his wife Bai Chanchal the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ramdas Jhaverbhai, Pratapsing Ramdas, Dharamsing Ramdas, Jaysing Ramdas, Ghanshyamsing Ramdas and Vijaysing Ramdas and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 14th July 1931 and the Deed of Further Charge dated 13th November, 1935

Piece of land admeasuring about 297 sq. yds. with dwelling house thereon situate at Gaiwady Lane known as Cavel Street, Bombay, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 199 and 200, Cadastral Survey No. 1390 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 3770 and Old Street No. 116 and present Street Nos. 196 and 196A

Sale on WEDNESDAY the 26th November, 1941, at 4-30 P.M. at the premises of the property

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the abovementioned attorneys, Hamam House, Hamam Street or to the undersigned.

THE SALE of Majolicaware and Works of Art and Decoration will take place TO-DAY at 3 p.m. at the Room of the Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, as previously advertised.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FOR ONE DAY ONLY!
JACK BUCHANAN
in the musical comedy hit
THE SKY'S THE LIMIT

TO-MORROW
JACK HULBERT
in
JACK OF ALL TRADES

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Robert MONTGOMERY
in the most laughable, most lovable, most memorable comedy hit of the year
HERE COMES MR. JORDAN
laughs by the million, with this fine cast:—
Claude Rains
Evelyn Keyes
James Gleason
Edward Everett Horton
A Columbia Super

OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 4. 7. 10 p.m.
RANJIT'S Hilarious Hit
SASURAL
Held Over For 5th Week
Directed by: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
CAST:
MADHURI, MOTILAL, NURJAHAN KANTILAL

CAN A DESERTED WIFE REMAIN CHASTE?
See— PRAKASH'S
DARSHAN
Featuring
Prem Adib, Jyoti, B. Advani
Now In Fifth Week
LAMINGTON TALKIES
To-night: 4, 7, 10 P.M.
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

Last 3 Days Only!
Enjoy your favourite Picture!
LAGAN
Daily at 4, 6-45 & 9-45
FROM NEXT SATURDAY
NATIONAL STUDIOS HUMOROUS Present
ASRA
SARDAR AKHTER-AMAR
CHITRA
Vincent Road, Dadar.

Held Over **5** Fifth WEEK!
How To Be Happy WHEN MARRIED? THOUGH MARRIED?
ROYAL JEWEL No 16.
"SWAMI"
स्वामी
ROYAL RELEASE NO.16
Tells You How To Be HAPPY AFTER MARRIAGE
MAJESTIC
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

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LONG LIQUIDATION AND HEDGING IN N. Y. COTTON

Actuteness Of Labour Situation And Far Eastern Crisis

ROUTINE PRICE FIXING

Bombay, November 18

On Monday, the New York cotton market was mainly influenced by acuteness of labour situation and Far Eastern crisis. Prices declined on hedge selling and commission house liquidation. There was moderate routine price-fixing and scattered New Orleans demand but the bulge attracted southern offerings.

COTTON FOR LANCASHIRE

With difficulty in finding storage for United States cotton now arriving, the controller has decided as a special temporary measure that any spinner who already has used supplies obtained on the present cover note can obtain further American or Brazilian cotton if he is willing to purchase immediately, and the controller will consider issuing additional cover to such spinners who advised forward cotton direct to their mills instead of inland stores thus avoiding unnecessary handling. Largely due to the improvement of the Atlantic shipping situation arrivals of raw cotton in the United Kingdom now exceed the mills' immediate needs, hence the controller is effectively asking spinners to anticipate their more distant requirements. Neutrality revision should ensure still more ample supplies of raw material to Lancashire during the coming months.

CHICAGO GRAINS

The Chicago grains market was irregular after initial easiness on ideal harvesting weather but rebounded on absorption by Mills and professionals due to prediction of a return of inclement weather in the Middlewest. Wheat was very steady aided by reiterations that Russia may take North American supplies and the decrease in visible supply. Labour problems and pending price control restricted activity.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of 7 points at 16.20 and touched 16.17 which was the lowest level. Thereafter there was moderate buying and prices advanced to 16.30 which was the highest level. In the afternoon, the market was quiet and closed at a net decline of one to nine points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 13 points at 17.16c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed 2 points lower at 16.36c. per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state:— As said yesterday, a well liquidated market found again scarcity of contracts, resulting in an advance to Rs. 238/8. Continued smaller local arrivals and firmer spot basis discourage free hedging. Apart from this, rising prices in jute, wheat, linseed, gold and local shares support the optimism. This optimism is based on the fact that with America now in an open conflict, though undeclared, and her potential resources at the disposal of the allied nations will mean a decisive hope for Nazi destruction, even though it may take a year or two. Such prolongation of war will mean increased demand for larger Indian manufactured goods and raw materials. From that viewpoint, the public find cotton relatively cheaper than other commodities, notwithstanding fundamental weakness of statistical position. With regard to the threatened textile strike at Ahmedabad, there are still hopes held for an amicable settlement. With the present tempo of the market, there is no surprise if prices are pushed up further until the advance encounters sufficient hedging and therefore, temporarily purchases on setbacks seem desirable.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest (11-36 a.m.) ..... 16.30+03
New York March lowest (10-3 a.m.) ..... 16.17—10

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market eased on hedge selling and long liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, November 17

December	16.04—09
January	16.06—09
March	16.26—01
May	16.28—05
July	16.24—06
October	16.29—04
Middling Spot	17.16—13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York November 17

December	16.12—04
January	16.15—04
March	16.31—02
May	16.35—05
July	16.30—07
October	16.45—03
Middling Spot	16.36—02

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, November 17
Noon call

December	16.06
March	16.26

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, November 17
Day's receipts at all U S Ports 18,000 bales

Widespread Rain In N. Madras Coast And Malabar

POONA, November 18

There has been fairly widespread rain in North Madras Coast and Malabar and local rain in Southeast Madras and Orissa, while a few falls occurred in South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Mysore and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Chaibasa and Cocoanada three inches, Negapatam and Cuddalore one and a half, Sambalpur, Gopalpur and Vizagapatam one, Jagdalpur three-quarters, Trivandrum a half, Sonamarg, Chitaldrug, Mangalore, Cochin and Madras, a quarter.

Night temperatures were appreciably above the normal in the Punjab, Kashmir and the interior of the Peninsula.

Forecast until 19th evening: There will be fairly widespread rain in North Madras Coast, Orissa and Malabar and local rain in Southeast Madras and South Bengal and a few falls in Hyderabad, Mysore, East Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. A few falls of rain are also likely in Kashmir and North Punjab Hills.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Malabar, Coromandal and North Madras Coasts during the next 48 hours. Night temperatures is likely to fall along and near the North-West Frontier.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-11-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.029 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 96.8 degrees (7.9 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.2 degrees (2.0 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 115 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING
DATED 18-11-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, November 18

Yesterday after the close of the market there was extensive buying and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 239. This morning New York being one point down, the local market opened at Rs. 240/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 241 on scattered buying. At this level there was selling by recent buyers and prices gradually sagged to Rs. 238/12. It may be noticed that the local market is sensitive.

Prices declined to Rs. 238/4 but soon advanced to Rs. 242/8 on renewed buying. At the rise there was moderate realising and prices reacted to Rs. 241/4. There was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 238/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

BROACH	April/May	.....	Rs.	239 8 0
OOMRA	Dec/Jan	.....		202 8 0
OOMRA	March	.....		104 0 0
BENGAL	Dec/Jan	.....		146 0 0
BENGAL	March	.....		149 8 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, November 18
Ready. Delivery contract NEW.

	Old.	Ready	Dec	Jan
Bengal Fine	137-40	147	.....	.....
Berar	167-77	.....	—2	—4
C. P. 1	214-17	.....	+22	+20
C. P. 2	180-82	.....	.....	.....
Khandesh	137-47	.....	—28	—32
Muglai	155-60	.....	.....	.....
Broach	199-204	.....	.....	.....
Broach Low	164-69	.....	.....	.....

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS
Bombay, November 18

Wheat January	.....	0	4 6
Wheat May	.....	0	12 6
Linseed May	.....	0	15 0
Groundnut February	.....	4	0 0
Castorseed May	.....	5	8 0
Cottonseed January	.....	1	10 0
Silver 1st settlement	.....	0	9 0
Silver 2nd settlement	.....	0	14 0
Gold 1st settlement	.....	0	10 0
Gold 2nd settlement	.....	0	15 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, November 18
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	2 days.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	.....	172	1,004
Central India	.....	2,192	116
Barsi and Nagar	150	7,485	1,843
Berar	284	4,446	669
Central Provinces	.....	3,813	.....
Total Oomras	434	18,108	3,631
Dholeras	.....	10,958	1,635
N W Provinces	.....	949	.....
Rajputana	.....	18	.....
Sind-Punjab	1,167	65,940	71,268
Broach	.....	8,051	1,279
Coompta & Dharwar	103	4,504	13,701
Westerns-Northerns	.....	4,968	12,796
Cocoanada	.....	.....	170
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	3,439	58
Total	1,704	116,935	104,538
Arrived by road to 13th November 1941	.....	10,000	10,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1941-42	1940-41
Receipts to date 17-11-41	1627000	1828000
Receipts yesterday 17-11-41	18000	15000
Export to date 14-11-41	334000	418000
Stock at Ports 14-11-41	3368000	3141000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-11-41	3158000	3150000
Quantity in sight 14-11-41	4737000	5069000

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 709 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, November 17

Broach A/M highest 237 1/2 lowest 233 1/2 closing 237

Oomra D/J highest 200 lowest 197 closing 200

Oomra March highest 191 1/2 lowest 188 closing 191 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 145 3/4 lowest 142 1/2 closing 145 3/4

Bengal March highest 149 1/4 lowest 146 closing 149 1/4

SUGAR MARKET
Bombay, November 18

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Java ready from Bond Rs. 14-12-0
African from Bond Rs. 13-4-0
Shipment June Rs. 10-10-0 F B H
Shipment September Rs. 10-6-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 15-4-0 to 16-0-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 16-2-0 to 17-0-0
Tone:—Indian firm.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, November 18

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York Spot silver was quoted at 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3.

The general feeling in the local market continues very bullish and there continues scarcity of contracts in gold market. Recently silver daily offtake has also improved to about 150 to 200 bars and the supply is secured from Banks. The undertone of the market continues good and it appears that prices will be pushed up.

Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	43	15 6
Magsar		43	15 0
Posh		43	14 6
Sovereigns		29	10 0

SILVER

Ready	63	2	0
Magsar	62	15	0
Posh	62	14	6

LONDON SILVER
London, November 17

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, November 17

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0

LONDON SEEDS
London, November 17

Rozario Santa Fe Nov/Dec sellers	22
Barletta Russo Nov/Dec sellers	22
South Australian Nov/Dec sellers	27/6

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 18.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 Loan 98-2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96-0
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-13
3 per cent 1849/52 Loan 100-0
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-4
4 per cent 196/70 Loan 111-0
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103-13
3 per cent War Bonds 102-0
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 114-12

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-0
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 116-0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127-8

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 111-8
4 per cent M Deb 1947 110-8
5 per cent M Deb 1965 116-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129-0
6 per cntz K P T 1956 1229-8
Trend: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, November 18

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 1/4 2 months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months.
B C RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T-T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 1/8
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4; D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 295 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh. 1/2 1/2
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 5/32 7/32
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh. 1/3 1/32
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh. 6-3 3/16
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes. 19.5 21.5
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99 80 100.20
NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call unquoted
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent.
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent
9 months 3/4 per cent
Tone:—Very easy.

London Stock Exchange

London, November 17

Stock Exchange was quiet but undertone firm with Kaffirs chief feature advancing on Cape support whilst Diamonds showed renewed firmness. Gilt-edged improved final stages, home rails occasionally harder. Industrials Breweries few pence higher. Heavies better rayons easier. Shippings more active, Oils quiet. Rubbers occasionally brighter. Foreign bonds Egyptian four centum one point higher at eighty but Japanese Brazilian inclined half point lower. Wall Street irregular.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS
HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, November 18

Yarn No. 6 1/2s December 223 February 224 April 225 N
Yarn No. 10 1/2s December 248 February 249 April 250 N
Yarn No. 20 1/2s December 388 February 378 April 374
Yarn No. 40s December 560 February 565 April 570 N

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES
London, November 17

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£92 1/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 11/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/1990	£114 1/2
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£113 15/16
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£9 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£77 1/2
National Bank of India	£36

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, November 17

T T London on:—
Markets unchanged.

LONDON RUBBER
London, November 17

London smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. unquoted

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.
Bombay, November 18

Groundnuts February—			
Opening	Rs.	44	1 0
Highest		44	2 0
Lowest		43	6 0
Closing		43	13 0
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening		24	3 0
Highest		24	6 0
Lowest		24	2 0
Closing		24	4 9
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		41	8 0
Highest		42	2 0
Lowest		41	6 0
Closing		41	12 0

BOMBAY METALS
Bombay, November 18.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	102	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	94	0 0

Tone: Steady.

FEVERISH ACTIVITY IN STEEL SHARES

MILL SHARES NEGLECTED ON LABOUR TROUBLE

Tata Steel Dfds Rise Rs. 67/8

Bombay, November 18

The local share bazar opened very firm with active buying but professionals planned a new line of action. Cotton Mill shares were pushed up yesterday and Steel shares were neglected while to-day Steel shares attained higher levels but Steel shares declined on increased selling pressure. Various reasons were given out for the action of the market and discontent among labour was talked. This discouraged buyers but the tone was steady and the market is becoming highly sensitive.

Wall Street beset by a glut of restraints held a very narrow and irregular course. Many kept aloof pending the outcome and clarification of Washington methods for settling the coal strike. Some more or less

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, November 18

Bombay Dyeing (1433) 1440 1422 1435 1427 1430
Century (493) 493 497 488 493 488
Central India (459) 461 463 454 464 458
Kohinoor (584) 591 593 580 587
New Great (372) 376 379 370 377 374
Simplex (214) 217 219 211 213 211 216 214
Swadeshi (513) 519 517 519 508 519 513
Associated Cement (170) 170 171 172 171/4 171
Tram Ord (149) 149
Tata Hydro (185) 185
Tata Power (1795) 1800 1807
T Steel Defd (2205) 2220 2240 2235 2250 2232 2260 2276 2270 2280 2272
T Steel Ord (412) 416 417 419 416 423 424
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (154/8) 154
Bellapur (259) 262 263 261 263 262
B Steam (490) 492
B Burma (555) 567 560 571 565 567

bullichers held off on belief tax selling will continue to the year end. Japanese tension remains a speculative handicap and business news was not particularly stimulating. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/8 at 52 5/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares gained 1/8 at 26 1/4. General Motors were 1/4 down at 37 dollars.

In the local market Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2220 and advanced to Rs. 2250 but with the sagging tendency in Mill shares, there was some realising and prices downturned at Rs. 2232. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 416 and after advancing to Rs. 419 declined to Rs. 415. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1440 and declined to Rs. 1422. Later on there was active buying in Steel shares and prices were pushed up considerably on a broad front. Mill shares which were lower on reports of labour trouble also improved sympathetically. It is said that there is keen fight in Steel shares with a view to force buying by operators who sold. Whatever may be the reason behind the rise in Steel shares, there was a strong and impressive support with scarcity of contracts. Tata Steel Defds. recorded a rise of Rs. 75 at Rs. 2280 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 424. Mill shares also recovered the early loss and the market closed firm with feverish activity.

TEXTILES
Bombay, Nov. 18.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	...	396 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	...	1430 0
100	CENTURY	.....	488 0
100	Colaba	.....	256 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	...	458 0
100	Coorla	...	156 0
250	David	.....	330 0
250	Dawn	.....	602 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	.....	3 0 9
100	FINLAY	...	304 0
100	GOKAK	.....	294 0
1000	Hindustan	.....	2700 0
100	Indore	.....	300 0
100	Khatau	...	300 0
100	KOHINOOR	.....	587 0
256	LAXMI	.....	703 0
100	MORARJI	.....	600 0
250	Model	.....	245 0
50	MYSORE	.....	132 0
200	NEW GREAT	...	374 0
100	Oosmanshahi	.....	152 0
100	Podar	.....	241 0
100	Phpenix	.....	482 0
25	Sassoon Silk	.....	92 8
1000	Sholapur	.....	5085 0
50	SIMPLEX	.....	214 0
100	SWADESHI	.....	513 0
100	SWAN	.....	328 0
500	Vishnu	.....	1555 0
1000	Western	.....	1720 0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	.....	119 0
25-50	Central	.....	54 12
500	Imperial	.....	1625 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	.....	402 0
50-100	India	.....	148 0
100	Reserve Bank	.....	109 0
5	Union	...	7 7 0
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	.....	171 0
	INSURANCE		
10-50	British India	.....	13 0
100	Empire	.....	727 0
15-100	Jupiter	.....	17 0
20	Mercantile	.....	74 8
15-75	New India	.....	57 4
200	Oriental	.....	4575 0
10-50	Vulcan	.....	11 4
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old	.....	188 0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	...	1762 0
10	Ajmer	.....	12 14
50	BOMBAY TRAM	.....	149 0
100	Bombay Suburban	.....	188 2
10	Broach	.....	13 6
100	Karachi	.....	211 4
100	Poona	.....	217 8
100	Surat	.....	190 0
1000	TATA HYDRO	...	185 0
1000	TATA POWER	...	1807 0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	...	885 0
100	C. Province	.....	111 0
100	Dhond Baramati	.....	104 4
100	Gujarat	.....	105 0
100	Mandra Bhon	.....	107 0
100	Pachora Jamner	.....	99 8
100	Sara Sirajganj	.....	107 0
500	Tapti Valley X.D	.....	643 0
	MININGS		
9	Burma C,orp.	.....	4 9
8sh	Indian Copper	.....	2 4 0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	.....	36 10
30	SHIVRAJPUR	.....	46 0
10	Mucong Iron X.D	.....	10 0
36	TATA STEEL DEF	...	2272 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	.....	424 0
100	Steel Corporation	.....	22 0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	.....	635 0
10	Air Services	.....	2 14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	...	262 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	.....	650 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	.....	492 0
150	B Burma	.....	567 0
50	Burma Contry	.....	190 0
8sh	Br B Patrol	...	3 8 0
100	IND BLEACHING	.....	194 0
50	Ind Invest Trust	.....	54 8
100	Indian Radio Def.	.....	660 0
100	Indian Radio Ord	...	630 0
100	Port Canning	...	92 8
30	PREMIER Con XD	...	127 0
15	Scindia	.....	28 14
25	Tata Oil	.....	69 0
10	Tata Chemical	.....	20 0
100	Wimco	.....	225 0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c Andhra Valley	.....	1560 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	.....	325 0
7	pc Bom Tram (TF)	.....	82 8
5	p.c. Central India (TF) X.D.		645 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	...	122 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	...	118 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	160 8
7 1/2	p.c Tata Power XD	...	1655 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	.....	216 0
7 1/2	pc Tata Steel 2nd	...	154 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	.....	748 0
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb	...	106 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	.....	50 2
5	p.c. Morarji	.....	193 4
7	p.c. Sholapur	.....	71 6

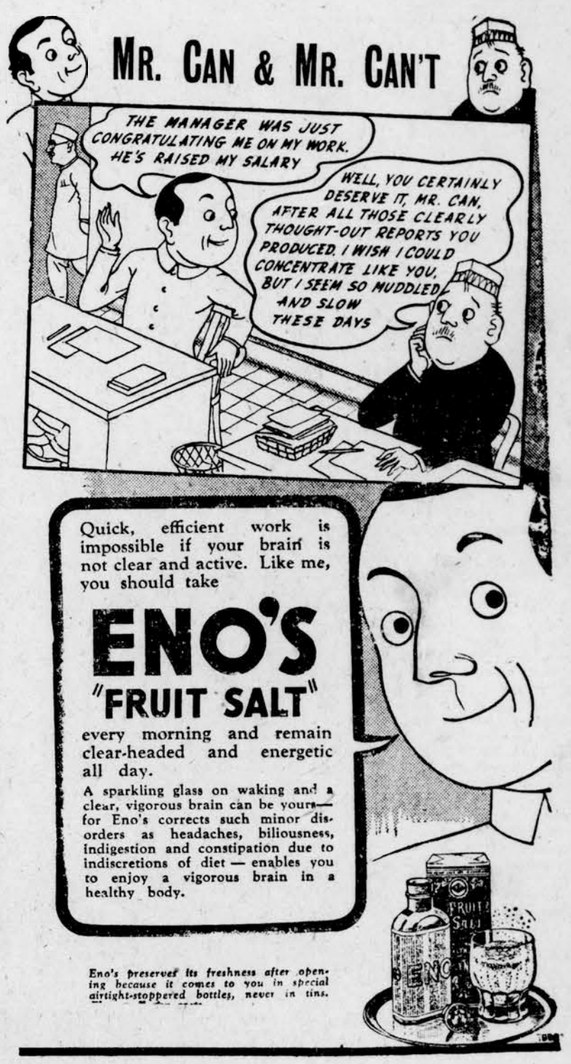
Cash Quotations were as under:—
BOM. DYEING N1317, CENTURY 444, CENTRAL INDIA 387, COLABA 199, FINLAY 246, GOKAK 242, KOHINOOR 502, MORARJI N525, MYSORE 162, NEW GREAT 292, PHOENIX 490, SIMPLEX 169, SWADESHI 440, SWAN 251, ASSOCIATED 166, ANDHRA VLY. 1740, BOM TRAM 143, TATA HYDRO 193, TATA POWER 1705, SHIVRAJPUR 36-4, TATA STL. DF. 2157, TATA STL. OR. 405, ALCOCK N575, BELAPUR SUGAR 227, BOM. STEAM 392, BOMBAY BURMA 522, IND. BLEACHING 160, PREMIER CONST. 110.

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, November 18

Sentiment continued to be bullish on the market to-day and after a firm opening, Steel shares showed a remarkable rise barring technical reactions and closed steady. Tata Deferreds opened at 2145 against the previous closing level of 2130 and went up to 2190 closing finally at 2175. Tata Ordinaries opened Rs. 3 higher at 403 and forged ahead to 411 but reacted to 406 at the close. Textile shares continued to present a steady tone and Bombay Dyeings finished at 1325. Indian Irons improved by about a rupee to 36-10, and Bengal Steels were also better off at 22.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—
Tata Deferreds (2130) 2145 60 50 90 75
Tata Ordinaries (400) 403 404 403 5 3 11 6
Tata Ordinary 406; Tata Deferred 2175; Indian Iron 36/10; Steel Corpn of Bengal 22; Bombay Dyeing 1325; Central India 399; Century 443/12; Gokak 242/8; Kohinoor 505; Simplex 169; Andhra Valley 1740; Tata Hydro 182/8; Tata Power 1710; Associated Cement 165; Belapur 228/2; Bombay Burma (old) 515.


MR. CAN & MR. CAN'T
THE MANAGER WAS JUST CONGRATULATING ME ON MY WORK. HE'S RAISED MY SALARY
WELL, YOU CERTAINLY DESERVE IT, MR. CAN. AFTER ALL THOSE CLEARLY THOUGHT-OUT REPORTS YOU PRODUCED. I WISH I COULD CONCENTRATE LIKE YOU. BUT I SEEM SO MUDDLED AND SLOW THESE DAYS

Quick, efficient work is impossible if your brain is not clear and active. Like me, you should take

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

every morning and remain clear-headed and energetic all day.

A sparkling glass on waking and a clear, vigorous brain can be yours—for Eno's corrects such minor disorders as headaches, biliousness, indigestion and constipation due to indiscretions of diet — enables you to enjoy a vigorous brain in a healthy body.

Eno's preserves its freshness after opening because it comes to you in special airtight-stoppered bottles, never in tins.

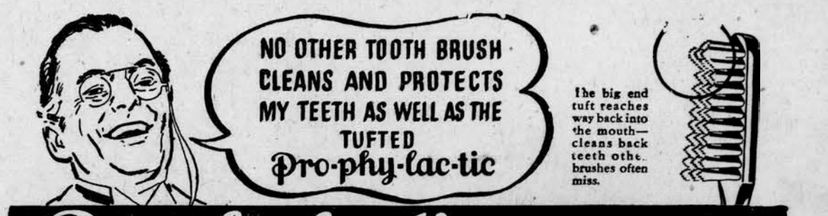
WHO IS IT?.. three guesses
"OH JACK YOU'RE KIDDING—"
"HONEST MARY - THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT YOU THAT'S SO CAPTIVATING - WHAT'S YOUR SECRET?"
"FIRST TIME! THE SMARTEST LITTLE LADY IN TOWN..."
"NO SECRET WHEN YOU KNOW! WHY NOT TRY IT GIRLS?"
ERASMIC LONDON
Himalaya Bouquet

THE TOUCH THAT CAPTIVATES!

The lightest touch to your curls—to your throat—of this delightful perfume makes so much difference to your charm. Like to try it? Write a postcard to Dept. A. 5 P. O. Box 758, Bombay, and they'll send you a little calendar perfumed with Himalaya Bouquet. Its free, and just the size for your handbag.

Himalaya Bouquet PERFUME

ERASMIC PERFUMERS & FINE SOAP MAKERS, LONDON, ENGLAND. HB. 16—435.


NO OTHER TOOTH BRUSH CLEANS AND PROTECTS MY TEETH AS WELL AS THE TUFTED Pro-phy-lac-tic
The big end tuft reaches way back into the mouth—cleans back teeth othe. brushes often miss.

Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip IS THE ONE TOOTH BRUSH THAT THOROUGHLY CLEANS ALL THE TEETH

WHY Pro-phy-lac-tic BRUSHES ARE SO SUPERIOR

1. The big end tuft assures thorough cleansing of back teeth as well as front.
2. The notched surface cleans in between all the teeth—front and back, inside and outside.
3. Brush is welded to handle by special Perma-Grip process.
4. Highest quality—lasts longer—most economical.

Remember—only a brush with a tufted end *thoroughly* cleans *all* the teeth.

● The Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip is scientifically constructed for the proper cleansing of *all* the teeth. It is not too large, not too small. Its big end tuft reaches places no other brush can reach. Its notched surface gets between the teeth, removes every decay-producing particle. Your teeth are *really clean* when you clean them with the tufted Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip.

ALWAYS SOLD IN THE YELLOW BOX

18-A

INSIST UPON Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

Audited Returns Of Traffic

	For August 1941.	Increase + or Decrease — when compared with August 1940.	Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year.
			From 1-1-41 to 31-8-41.
		Rs.	Rs.
Tapti Valley Rly.	2,15,111	+42,347	22,90,494 +2,48,000
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	72,954	+ 4,603	8,43,514 + 71,183
			From 1-4-41 to 31-8-41.
Guzerat Railways	29,485	+ 282	1,96,321 — 8,259
			From 1-10-40 to 31-8-41.
Central Prov. Rlys.	34,048	— 175	6,55,033 + 73,425
Mandra Bhon Rly.	25,170	+ 5,441	2,17,767 + 35,035
Sialkot Narowal Rly.	51,994	+12,963	5,36,973 +1,29,102

Bombay Steam Navigation Company

Three Lakhs Of Rupees Net Profits Made

Rs. 22,500 SANCTIONED AS BONUS TO STAFF

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The 36th Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was held today at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the Scindia House. After the Notice convening the meeting and the Auditors Report were read Mr. H. M. Desai, at the suggestion of the Chairman Mr. Walchand Hirachand read the Presidential Speech. The speech as well as the Directors' Report to which reference was made in the speech are published below.

Several questions were asked by Mr. Agarwal, Mr. Barucha and Mr. Hemraj Kanji regarding various details of account, insurance, etc. to which suitable replies were given by Mr. H. M. Desai. The meeting adopted the report and statement of accounts and elected the Directors who were retiring by rotation but had offered themselves for re-election.

A dividend of Rs. 10- per Ordinary Shares and Rs. 15- for Preference Shares were declared.

The Directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1941 stated:

Your Directors beg to submit their Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended the 30th June, 1941.

After providing for depreciation the sum of Rs. 5,84,262 and for taxation the amount of Rs. 2,00,000 and after partially writing off the loss on the Town Class steamers amounting to Rs. 99,998-6-5, the net profits of the Company during the year under review, including the balance of Rs. 18,072-7-8 brought forward from the previous year, amount to Rs. 3,17,290-12-1. Your Directors have sanctioned the sum of Rs. 22,500 as Bonus to the staff out of the above amount which leaves the balance of Rs. 2,94,790-12-1 available for distribution.

All the ships of the Company which had been commandeered by the Government of India when the war broke out, continued to remain with the Government during the year under review. Not a single ship has yet been released by the Government. The Company could not, therefore, do anything to revive the regular maintenance of its different cargo and passenger services which had been seriously disorganised and in many cases completely discontinued since the outbreak of the war. The Company, however, tried to maintain skeleton services with the help of the s. s. "Sneelavati" which was purchased in August last and with such chartered boats as the Company could secure. In this connection your Directors would like to point out to you that an embargo has now been placed on the freedom of Indian shipowners to take boats on time charter. It would be for the Government of India to decide in consultation with the London Committee whether any boat could be allowed to be chartered by an Indian shipowner and the rate at which it should be allowed to be chartered. It is therefore difficult to say how far this restriction on the freedom of the Company would further affect even the skeleton services which the Company has been trying to maintain to serve the trades that it has built up. The shipping interests agreed to the Chartering Scheme explained to them by the Honourable Mr. Prior in the early part of this year on the definite understanding that the ships chartered and allocated to India should be run on account of the Ministry of Shipping. This fundamental basis of the scheme was not adhered to and yet the shipowners were deprived of their freedom of chartering in the open market. Your Directors cannot help observing that this restriction on the Company's freedom is in singular contrast with the ease with which the British shipping companies have been given ships after ships by the Ministry of War Transport to maintain their position in the Coastal trade of this country.

The result has been that while the s. s. "Chandravati", which fortunately could remain in commission throughout the season without any accident, was able to carry almost the same traffic as the Company was able to do last year on the Bombay-Panjim run, there was a serious contraction in the number of passengers carried on the other lines which fell from 21,000 to 7,000 and there was a great fall in the tonnage of cargo carried by the Company during the year under review from 2,50,000 tons to 1,96,000 tons only. Thus the position of the Company in the second year of the war has become worse than what it was in the first year both in regard to the carriage of cargo as well as the carriage of passengers. Moreover as the Customs have recently introduced the new system of the daylight search of the ship and the search of the passengers' baggage after they have been disembarked at Vengurla both on its upward and downward run, it has become quite impossible for the Company to call at Panjim and consequently it has been compelled to terminate its passenger service at Vengurla. This would thus deprive the Company of the carriage of its important passenger traffic to and from that port. It is natural that this traffic as well as the other trades, which the conditions mentioned above have made it impossible for the Company to serve, will be diverted to other routes and may be ultimately lost to the Company which may have a serious effect on the economic results of its operations.

The costs of operations have been going up. The Company has tried to meet these by such economies as it was possible to effect. The rates of charter have substantially increased. The amount to be paid by way of war risk premium has also gone up. The insured values of the steamers both for marine and war risk were increased during the year under report and this has also increased the cost of insurance. These values were further increased at the end of the financial year with the result that it would substantially increase the cost of insurance during the coming year. The cost of coal has also increased. The adverse effect of these increases has been mitigated by the rise in the rates of freight as well as by a small increase in the rates of passage fares. The larger number of voyages performed by the s. s. "Chandravati" this year as compared with the number of voyages performed last year should also be set off against the adverse effect of the factors mentioned above. The working of the Company has therefore during the year under review shown better results than those of the previous year and your Directors trust that you will consider the same, under the circumstances, satisfactory.

Your Directors took timely action to reorganize your Workshop and made it, comparatively speaking, more fully equipped to meet the modern requirements for repairs etc. The Workshop has now been taking outside jobs in addition to the survey and repairs of the ships of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. and the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd. Your Directors are glad to inform you that the Workshop has satisfactorily carried out the degaussing of a number of ships and has also been able to secure the work from the Government of India. Your Directors have no doubt that this new feature introduced by them of securing and attending to outside work will add considerably to the economic working of the Department of the Company's activities.

Your Directors recommend that the balance of Rs. 2,94,790-12-1 available for distribution as mentioned above be disposed of as under:—

A dividend of Rs. 15 per Preference share for the year, less Income-Tax	Rs.	90,000-0-0
A dividend of Rs. 10 per Ordinary share or at the rate of 4 per cent for the year free of Income-Tax	Rs.	1,80,000-0-0
Balance to be carried forward	Rs.	24,790-12-1
Total	Rs.	2,94,790-12-1

Your Directors regret to inform you that in spite of the two representations made by the Indian Shipping Companies to the Honourable the Commerce Member, the questions in regard to the rates of compensation etc. connected with the commandeered ships have not yet been settled. It is over two years since the ships have been commandeered and it is six months since the last representation was made. It is difficult to understand why the Government of India have not been able to come to any final decision on these questions affecting the economic position of the Company and your Directors cannot help expressing their deepest dissatisfaction in this matter at the attitude of the Government of India when it is realised that such questions were settled by the British Government in agreement with the British shipowners within a period of six months from the time of their requisitioning the British ships.

Your Directors regret to inform you that the s. s. "Parvati", commandeered by the Government, was lost by enemy action at the end of April last. Your Directors have always expressed their serious concern at the amount which the Government would pay to the Company in case any steamer of the Company commandeered by the Government was lost by enemy action. They have always maintained that the Company was entitled to receive an amount equivalent to the amount necessary for the building of a ship of the type, size and speed of the ship that was lost. The Government of India have paid only the sum of Rs. 10 lacs and that too entirely "without prejudice." The Government have further warned the Company that this advance will not in any way influence the decision as to what compensation will eventually be paid. Further four months have passed since the Company heard last on this subject from the Government and your Directors regret that the Government of India have not yet decided as to the sum that they should pay to the Company for the loss of this ship.

The amount for which the marine insurance cover is taken out by the Company for its Fleet comes to £10,36,710 and the fleet of the Company other than what is commandeered by the Government has been insured for £1,55,899 for marine risk for the current year.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Reviewing the activities of the Company, the Chairman said:

Gentlemen,

The Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have now been in your hands for some days past and I hope it is your desire that they should be taken as read.

Before I review the working of the Company during the year under report, I should like to refer to the question of depreciation on the fleet of the Company, which as you know is the first charge on revenue. The Government have met our request to a certain extent by agreeing to allow 6% by way of depreciation on the original cost of the steamers. In view of this altered scale of depreciation, we have provided the same accordingly and further set aside a sum representing 1% being the balance of unprovided depreciation for the year 1939-40. As I mentioned last year, we are carrying arrears of depreciation under-provided in the preceding years and we shall have to provide the same out of the future earnings of the Company. The use to which the ships of the Company are put and the rising cost of replacement of ships would require the depreciation to be provided at a higher rate as suggested by me last year, and the profits of the Company for the year are to be judged in the light of the above observations.

The heavy loss that we are carrying forward on the realisation of the Town Class Steamers has been partly written off from the profits of the Company, which reduces the figure under the heading "Loss on Realisation of Steamers" to Rs. 6 lacs in the Balance Sheet.

The position of tonnage and the difficulties of maintaining such services in the passenger and the cargo trades as it has been possible to maintain with the limited tonnage at our disposal have been fully outlined in the Directors' Report. I need not, therefore, cover the same ground again. I may, however, add that in regard to the Harbour Services of the Company, since the petrol rationing scheme has come into force we have augmented our services on the Bombay-Rewas Dharamtar route with a view to provide an alternative means of transport to the travelling public. I am glad to say that this convenience is appreciated.

The questions arising from the requisitioning of the Company's vessels, namely the rate of hire payable to the Company and the rate of compensation in the event of the loss of any vessel and other allied matters which have been engaging our constant attention are still as far from settlement as ever, and I do not think I can usefully add to what is mentioned on these points in the Directors' Report. I can only express the hope that the Government of India would arrive at an early decision on these vital questions, considering all the cogent arguments that have been urged by the Company in its representations from time to time.

Before I conclude, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of your Directors and your Agents and—may I say, with your permission, on your behalf also—the appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which your Company's staff both afloat and ashore have performed their duties for the year under review. With these words, I beg to move that:—

> "The Directors' Report and the Audited statement of accounts for the year ended the 30th June 1941, already circulated amongst the shareholders and now taken as read, be and the same are hereby approved, adopted and confirmed."

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha left Akola on Tuesday morning for Calcutta, wherefrom he will proceed to Assam to preside over the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha Conference to be held at Gauhati on November 22.—United Press.

CALCUTTA:—The second session of the All-India Pharmaceutical Conference will be held along with the Session of the Indian Science Congress at Baroda, on January 3 and 4, 1942. Rai Bahadur Dr. K. N. Bagchi, Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, will preside.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH
New York: November 18.

Previous closing	16.26
To-day's opening	16.22
Difference	—4
To-day's closing	16.26
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 239/8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: November 18.

New York cotton showed slightly downward tendency on absence of any relief in labour situation, but the pressure was not heavy.

Trading in March began at 16.22, i.e., 4 points lower than the last closing.

Prices declined on increased liquidation and Commission House selling but thereafter the market steadied on strong local support with rates hovering around opening levels.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

December (16.03/03) 16.02/02
March (16.20/20) 16.23/22
May (16.22/21) 16.26/26

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: November 18.

SEEDS

Castorseeds November/December (£20 1/4 quoted) £20 1/4 quoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta November/December (£20 1/4 quoted) £20 1/4 quoted
Linseed La Plata November (£13 1/4 quoted) £13 1/4 quoted
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Nov/Dec (£19 quoted) £19 quoted

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted
Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot unquoted

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London: November 18.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 3/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London: November 18.

5 per cent 1958/68 £104 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £82 5/16
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £106 5/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 15/16
4 per cent Funding Loan 1114 3/8
1 1/2 per cent War Loan £104 11/16
New York Loan £101 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £113 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 16-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 38-6
Electric Music Industry 14-3
Princhin Johnson 22-6
Imperial Chemical 33-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary 60-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £74
Dundee 37-10
Unilever Ordinary 27-4
Ford Motors 24-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £70
British American Tobacco Ordinary £4 27/32
Carreas 'A' £5 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 15/32
P and O Def 29-7
Distillers 72-0
Breidfords Dye 8-0
British Celanese 6-9
J and P Coates 37-7
Courtaulds Ordinary 35/33.
Fine Cotton Spinners 8-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary 17-7
Inter Nickel dol 42 1/4
Indian Iron 52-5

TEA SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber 18-1
Donaro Tea 32-6
Empire of India 20-0

JUTE

Barnagore £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 17-0
Guia Kelampong 15-7
Rubber Plant Inv Trust 28-4

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 17-9
Burma Corporation 6-7
Rio Tintos £7 1/4
East Rand Properties £2 3/16
Rand Mines £7 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown £10 5/8
Associated Portland Cement 49-4
Trinidad Leasehold 70
Sub Nigel £7 9/16
Spring Mines Spnt Shares £1 3/32
Union Corporation 155-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 34-4
Anglo India 41-10
Burma Oil £2 31/32
Mexican Eagle 11-10
Shell Transport £2 25/32
Royal Dutch £23

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £40 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £15 1/2
London North Eastern Def £1 11/16.
London Southern Defd £13 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent £128 1/2
London Transport £41

New York Stock Exchange

New York: November 18.

The following are opening quotations:—
General Motors (dol. 36 5/8) £36 7/8
Anakonda Copper (dol 26 1/8) dol 96 1/4
U S Steel Corporation Common (dol 52½) dol 51 1/2 ex-div.
U S Steel Pref dol 116.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Undertone Firm

Calcutta: November 18.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange continued firm and a fair business was put through all round. Coals, Cottons, Jutes, Teas and the favourable Miscellaneous industrials kept firm and unchanged. The speculative Engineering issues continued firm so also the Government Securities.

Govt. Securities: 3 per cent Govt Paper 1896/97 or later Rs. 82/11, 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 Rs. 102, 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 96, 3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 Rs. 99/6, 3 per cent Punjab Loan 1949 Rs. 99/13, 3 per cent Madras Loan 1952 Rs. 99/4.

Banks: Imperial Bank of India fully paid Rs. 1615, Imperial Bank of India Contributory Rs. 399, Reserve Bank of India Rs. 106/8.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk Rs. 5/9, Bowreah Rs. 406/8, Cawnpore Textile Rs. 10/7, Elgin Mills Ordy Rs. 30/10.

Coals: Amalgamated Rs. 29, Bengal Rs. 418, Equitable Rs. 40/14, North Mamuda Rs. 6/15, Pench Valley Rs. 37, Raneegunge Rs. 31/10, West Jamuria Rs. 35/5.

Jutes: Anglo-India Rs. 418/8, Bally Rs. 281/8, Barnagore Rs. 124, Champdany Rs. 220, Empire Rs. 35/10, Gourepore Rs. 790, Howrah 64/8, Kamarhatty Rs. 890, Kinnison Rs. 806, Reliance Rs. 67

Minings: Burma Corporation Rs. 4/10, Consolidated Tin Rs 2/11, Indian Copper Corporation Rs. 2/4.

Engineering Companies: Bhartia Electric Steel Rs. 17/11, Burn and Co Ordy Rs. 402, Indian Iron and Steel Ordy Rs. 36/7, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ordy Rs. 21/13, Steel Corporation of Bengal Pref Rs. 124.

Miscellaneous: Alkali and Chemical Ordy Rs. 21, Aluminium Corporation Ordy Rs. 14/4, British India Corporation Ordy Rs. 5/8, British Burma Petroleum Rs. 3/7, Calcutta Tramways Ordy Rs. 17, Dalmia Cement Ordy Rs. 15/2, Dunlop Rubber Co Ordy Rs 45/1, Midnapore Zemindary Rs. 81/8, Rohtas Industries Ordy Rs. 24/8.

Paper Mills: Bengal Paper Rs. 158, Orient Paper Mills Rs. 17/14, Titaghur Paper Mills Rs. 24/5.

Sugars: Buland Rs. 27/12, Carew and Co Rs. 12/15, Champuran Rs. 22/8, Purtabpore Rs. 11/9, Raza Rs. 27/14.

Teas: Betjan Rs. 34/10, Bishnauth Rs. 26/2, Hantapara Rs. 440, Hasimara Rs. 28/12 Giolle Rs. 13/4 Patrakolla Rs. 1030/8, Sanoi Rs. 13/4.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, November 18

Linseed May	.....	9	2 6
Wheat January	.....	5	11 6
Wheat May	.....	6	15 6

PEPPER AND GINGER.

Bombay, November 18

Alipal Pepper ready per candy	...	86	0 0
Maha Sud 15th	.....	85	0 0
Chaitra Sud 15th	.....	87	8 0
Ginger ready	.....	34	0 0
Maha Sud 15th	.....	26	0 0
Chaitra Sud 15th	.....	27	0 0

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: November 18.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: November 18.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London: November 18.
London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER
London: November 18.
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay, November 18

There was no trading during night session.

Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS

Tin (£257 1/4 buyers £257 1/2 sellers. Quiet) £256 3/4 buyers, £257 sellers. Quiet.
Electric Copper (£52) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS
Bombay, November 18

200 kegs formosul; 250 kegs hydrosulphite of soda; 6734 bags soda ash; 200 bags bicarb soda; 1600 drums caustic soda; 800 drums bleaching powder; 42 drums cangored; 138 drums vat indigo; 182 bags chloride of zinc; 156 kegs paint; 120 d/bags carbonate of magnesia; 75 bundles springs; 465 lse tyres; 373 lse tubes; 50 kegs gum powdered; 75 cases toilet preparations; 45 cases cotton thread on cops; 100 cases dry gin; 500 cases stout; 250 lse springs; 255 pkgs machinery and parts; 44 cases stampings; 104 mats empty glass jars; 129 dms dry aniline dye; 870 pkgs window glass; 64 pkgs cycles and parts; 48 casks plumbago crucibles; 81 cases cottons; 50 bundles finished cycle rims; 42 bags cycle covers; 100 cases cordials; 74 cases medicines; 59 bales paper; 1100 otns corkboard; 130 coils copperwire; 33 cases essences; 56 lse straw wrapped sinki; 187 cases rayon yarn; 60 bundles copper rods; 1700 bags cut nails; 63 cases blank films; 94 lse lavas, strawed; 53 ctns rubber boots; 456 cases toilet soap; 51 bales cotton feats and shorts; 1750 bxs tin plate; 282 cases soap powder; 60 cts batteries; 44 cts enamelledware; 30 cases galvd roofing screws.

EXPORTS
Bombay, November 18.

300 bales cotton waste oily Baror Bros and Co; 50 casks rosin Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 1500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 3500 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co Ltd; 615 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros; 6400 bags grdnut oil cake expeller Raja Oil Mills; 2560 bags grdnut oil cake expeller Vazirali Ltd; 75 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 3333 bags grdnut oil cake expeller Vaid Bros Ltd; 32 bls tape tracing (cotton) Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 371 bls cotton pcegoods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 39 bags gum A A Abasi; 438 bags gum E Mavji and Co; 17 bls cotton pcegoods Maneklal B Shah; 68 pkgs cotton pcegoods Dene and Co; 15 bls cotton pcegoods C Parekh (India) Ltd; 53 bls cotton pcegoods Killick Nixon and Co; 667 bls cotton pcegoods The Bombay Co Ltd 27 bales cotton grey yarn The Bombay Co Ltd; 192 bags myrabollam B Bhagwandas and Co; 418 bags myrabollam crushed H Bhagwandas and Co; 230 bls cotton hosiery twist yarn Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd; 11 bags henna powder Volkart Bros; 43 bls cotton pcegoods Volkart Bros; 16 bales cotton pcegoods Tulsidas Khimji; 100 bls cotton waste clean V A Save and Co; 140 bales cotton pcegoods W H Brady and Co Ltd; 400 bls cotton pcegoods Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd; 900 bls cotton waste clean Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd; 500 bls cotton linters clean Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd; 548 bags Steatite powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 45 bls cotton pcegoods Pan Asiatic Overseas Co Ltd; 350 bags castorseed Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 3555 bags linseed Indian Produce Co Ltd; 303 bls cotton waste clean Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 50 bls cotton waste clean C Jairam and Co; 28 bls cotton waste clean G M Vyas and Co; 1114 bags talc powder B Jain and Sons; 20 c/s cotton yarn Pan Asiatic Overseas Co Ltd; 98 bls cotton pcegoods The Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd; 232 bls cotton grey yarn Hebatbhoy Abdeali; 740 bags myrabollam Purshotam Mathradas and Co Ltd; 1520 tons pig iron Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd; 500 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 91 bags gum B Nazir and Co; 476 bls cotton grey yarn Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

Madras Share Market

Madras: November 18.

The market showed firmness in all sections. Textiles and Plantings were in good form, while other sections remained unchanged.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day:—

Cambodia 14/14, 15, 14/13; Sarada Ordinary 125, 124; Mysore Spun Silk 12/4 s 1 12/10; Pamkaja Ordinary 205, 204, 203, 210, 202, 199 Mettur Industries 228; Buckinghams 319, 322/8, 320, 317/8; Vasantha Ordinary 203, 204 205, 206; Mysore silk filatures 11/4, Radhakrishnas 269; Madura 51/12, 52, 52/8, 51/8, 51; Kaleswarar 468, 470. 472/8, 475, 480. Sitaram 112/11, Rajalakshmy 126/8, 127, 125; Lakshmi 136-8, 137, 139, 136, Coimbatore Spng. 135, 137-8 Aaron Spinning Ordinary 12/5, Aaron Spinning Preference 13/4, 13/8; Coimbatore Cotton 210, 208, Ranga Vilas 109, 110, 108, Janardhana 86, Kothari Textiles Ordinary 16/12 16/14, 17; Cochin Malabar Ordinary 9/6, 9/11, 9/9; Chembra Peaks 5/2, 5/3/6, 5/4/6, 5/4; Coonoor Teas 5/4, 5/6, 5/8; Udayagiri 9/8, 9/10, 9/12, 9/6; Nellithanam 11/8, Midland 10 10/2, 10/3; Woodland 9/8, 9/10, 9/6, Thirumbadi 2/8/6, 2/8/9, 2/9/6, 2/10, Vellanamtam 25/12, 25/8; Tropical 25, 25/8, 24/8; Coorg 39/8 39/4; Highland Produce 30/8; Rajagiri 10 10/6, 10/4, 10/3; Be Be 9/8, 9/10, 9/12, 9/13; Highlands New Ordinary 29/6; Kalpettas 26 28/4; Nilgiri Neergundi 2/12, Travancore Rubbers 12, 11/4, 12/4; Peninsular 4/7 o 1 5/5; Fringfords 10/4, Cochin Rubbers 17/12. Mlamallay Preference 29/4; Mlamallay ordinary 25/8; Cavunals 9/4; Sherneiley Rubber 10, 10/4, Ouchterloney Valley Ordinary 3/8; Cochin State Power 9; West Coast Electric Preference 10/10; Mysore Sugar 54; India Sugars Ordinary 11/10 11/12; Deccan Sugars ordinary 62; Andhra Cement ordinary 96, 95; Andhra Cement Preference 132/8; Mysore Chemical and Fertilizers 18 ex-div, 18/4 ex-div s l; Mysore Paper 18, Mettur Chemical Ordinary 15/8, 15/4, 15; Mysore Tobacco 12/2, 12/4; India Nuts 3/1, 3; Bruntons 11.

CULTURAL LIFE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Czechoslovakia is under the Nazi heel to-day, but one day she will rise and shall be a free and glorious nation again", said Mr. Ladislav Urban, speaking on the "Cultural Life of Czechoslovakia" under the auspices of the Progressive Group at the Green's.

Mr. Ladislav Urban traced the history of Bohemia and remarked that Czechoslovakia had an abundant wealth of national culture which made itself manifest in folk-dances, the music of Mozart and the paintings and architecture of the old masters.

"Czechoslovakia is groaning under Nazi tyranny to-day," concluded Mr. Urban, "but the day is not far off when she shall be a free and proud nation again."

The speech was accompanied by lantern-slides, songs and music illustrating the Czechoslovak national culture.

SUBBALAKSHMI'S RECITALS

Under the auspices of the S. I. Sangeet Sabha, Smt. M. S. Subbalakshmi gave two recitals at Matunga before a crowded house. The programme consisted of Tamil and Telugu Kirtans and stylised songs in new tunes. The Kirtans in Pantuvarali and Abohi were impressive and the chord line method in the latter was original. The 'Dekshatar's Kirtan in Sangaraparan was a major success and her method both in 'Raga Bhava' and Swaras reminded one of the masterly stylisation of the late Vydinatha Iyer. Her approach to Thodi was peculiarly her own. The wavy curvatures in the lows, octave encirclement, the attempt at 'Srudibheda' and the well-timed finish breathed of classic showmanship.

In Tuesday's recital she was at her best in Kamboji and Kalyani and her songs in Manchi Atana and Janpuri were full of melodic appeal.

Subbalakshmi's use of Gazalle and other forms as vehicles for lighter Tamil songs, is a distinct contribution to Karnataki music and makes one guess the possibilities of a compassionate arrangement between Karnataki and Hindustani music. Of course, the ground is hard to break in any such venture and requires cooperation from both schools of music.

Messrs Govindaraja Pillai and Krishnamurti Rao put remarkable team work as accompanists. Mr. Pillai many a time took the lead and drew repeated encores by his unique single-finger work. There was peculiar charm and originality in his stylisation and melody touches.

K. A. C.

"RECEPTION TO KALKI" Spinning Demonstration In Matunga

Sjt. R. Krishnamoorthy popularly known as "Kalki" along with his associate Sjt Sadasivam were given a warm welcome by the Charkha Club, Matunga, on Tuesday morning. The Charkha Club had arranged on the occasion a spinning demonstration which was well attended.

Sjt. Krishnamoorthy, thanked the organisers of the morning function and expressed his delight that so many were spinning on the Charkha even in an industrial city like Bombay. In the course of his speech, he recounted his jail experiences and said that such spinning demonstrations were the daily feature in their jail life.

International Accountants Of London Exam. Results

DAVAR'S COLLEGE STUDENT SECURES 1ST PLACE & SILVER MEDAL

The results of the June 1941 Examination held by the Association of International Accountants of England have been just received by cable which show that Mr. K. Somasekhara, one of Davar's College Students, has secured the first place in the Intermediate Examination among all students that appeared in the United Kingdom, India and Colonies and is awarded the Association's "Silver Medal".

All other students in India who have passed in this Examination are also Davar's College students, viz., Messrs. N. Ramaswamy, Hardev Singh Chhina, Bhagwanji O. Kotecha and Vanechand C. Gurjar passed the Intermediate and Mr. Navnitray M. Mehta passed the Final.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

AMOUNT PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED: RS. 72,30,732-6-6.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 5,466.12.0 through the Treasury Officer, Kanara, Karwar Distt. Rs. 1,250 the Moon Mills Ltd., Agents: M/s. P.A. Hormarjee and Co. Rs. 500 the Assam Match Co. Ltd. Rs. 500 Mr. Donald G. Hill. Rs. 250 Messrs. Bhanmas Maganlal and Co. Rs. 238.9.10 the European and Indian staffs and workmen of the Mazagon Dock, Ltd.

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 5,467 through the Treasury Officer Kanara, Karwar Distt. Rs. 1,250 the Moon Mills Ltd., Agents: Messrs. P. A. Hormarjee and Co. Rs. 500 the Assam Match Co. Ltd. Rs. 250 Messrs. Bhaidas Maganlal and Co. Rs 239 the European and Indian staffs and workmen of the Mazagon Dock Ltd.

For Lady Lumley's Appeal for a Y.W.C.A. Hut for the Middle East: Rs. 100 Mrs. R.C. Lowndes. Rs. 50 Mr. C.A. Osborn.

Grand total as on Nov 18: Rs. 72,47,264 4-10.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. two crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 18th November 1941. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,34,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/13 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99/12.9 allotted approximately 93 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0/13/0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. two crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 25th November 1941. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 28th November 1941. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 14th November 1941, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,63,75,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' Intermediates will be sold from 19th November 1941 to 24th November 1941 at Rs. 99/13 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' Intermediates sold from 12th November 1941 to 17th November 1941 amounted to Rs. 1,12,50,000.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

The date for the triennial elections for Wards A, B, C, D, E and F in the Parle-Andheri Municipality is fixed for the 23rd of November. The election is from 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The places for election fixed are A Ward, building of Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Tilak Mandir Road, Vile Parle; B Ward, Catholic School, Church Road Vile Parle; C Ward, Goklibai P. P. High School, Vile Parle; D Ward, Gazdar Hall, Andheri; E Ward, Bazil Gomes Hall, Andheri; F Ward, Court of Honorary Bench Magistrates, opposite Andheri Police Station.

THANA PHYSICAL EDUCATION WEEK

"People in India are more engrossed in their daily work to the detriment of considerations of physical wellbeing," said Mr. S. A. Brelvi in his inaugural speech at the Thana Physical Education Week, on Saturday last.

Mr. Brelvi stressed the importance of physical education and expressed his wish that Government in India should pay more attention to the matter and provide the necessary facilities.

Rev. Fr. W. Pereira gave a brief outline of the proceedings of the week.

42 Accused Acquitted

PATNA, Nov. 17.

Forty-two Hindus who were committed to Sessions on a charge of having damaged the mosque and Madrassa in village Khasgarh during the last communal riot in Bihar Sub-Division were acquitted by Mr. Blackburn, Additional Sessions Judge, Patna.

It was alleged that the accused assaulted three persons and looted the property of Muslims. United Press.

MADRAS:—"The Theosophical Society had restored India's self-respect and given a fulness of meaning to her ancient teachings", declared Dr. G. Srinivasa Murti, speaking at a meeting held at the Theosophical Headquarters, Adyar.

Tender Skin NEEDS PURE, GENTLE SOAP

For baby's tender skin there is nothing that can match Kanti, for Kanti is made from pure vegetable oils, which are known for centuries as most soothing and vital aids to skin health and loveliness.

Kanti is equally good for you. Its rich lather goes down into each skin pore and removes every bit of clogging dirt.

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'A Glowing Tribute To Educated Youths'—Say Critics

NAVYUG'S Tale Of Youths Striving For Union *"Romance Plus Realism"*

Sangam

MARATHI: 4, 7
HINDI: 10 p.m.

2nd Glowing Week at NEW WEST END

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST 2 DAYS!
HOW! THAT T'N'TEAM! MARLENE DIETRICH GEO. RAFT EDW. G. ROBINSON
MANPOWER
A WARNER BROS HIT with ALAN HALE-FRANK McHUGH
Directed by Raoul Walsh

ONE IN A MILLION!

Any man can love a woman. It is only one in a million that can stake his life to save the woman's honour—like this Doctor in Bombay Talkies'.

Anjan
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol., 1 p.m.
ROXY

JAMMI'S Liver Cure

Leading doctors confess that there is no other effective remedy for INFANTILE LIVER AND SPLEEN COMPLAINTS in any system of medicine. They all recommend Jammi's "Liver Cure" and have paid glorious tributes to its remarkable curative properties.

Beware of worthless imitations

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS,
1/1, Brodies Road, Mylapore, Madras.
Also at Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Bangalore & Trichinopoly.

Bombay Office:—
PAREKH MANSION,
Sandhurst Road West.

BEWARE THE DANGER IN DIRT

teach them the

LIFEBUOY rule of health!

There is danger in dirt. Your doctor will tell you that *all* dirt carries germs that can be very dangerous to health. A small cut can become septic—a scratch become dangerous—unless it is antiseptically cleansed.

Lifebuoy Soap is an antiseptic soap. Its lather contains a special health element that *protects*. Teach your children to wash *regularly* with Lifebuoy to protect their bodies, their health, from the danger of germs! This rich, red soap, with its antiseptic protection, will guard skin against sores and septic infection—will help against ugly spots and rashes, too. Make Lifebuoy your health soap for all the family.

LIFEBUOY THE "GOOD HEALTH" SOAP
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED L 22-169

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 15, 1998
Muslim: Shavaal 29, 1360
Parsi: Khordad 16, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 48m.
Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Hightide: 11.45
Lowtide: 5.46; 17.53
Corporation Standing Committee: 2-30 p.m. (B.T.).

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCN.: The annual dinner of the Commerce Graduates' Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY: A clinical meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Society's Rooms, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

BOM. HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Conversazione of members in the Library of the Prince of Wales Museum to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. Dr. R. N. Saletore will speak on "Prominent Schools of South Indian Temple Architecture."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A public meeting for Questions and Answers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain. All questions are welcome and all are cordially invited.

A.R.P. DADAR EAST: Lecture on "War Gases and Protection" by Mr. Y. A. Gole, Group Warden, Dadar East, at the Operational Headquarters, B.E.S.T. Club Room, Dadar, at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCN.: Dr. Taylor will give his third lecture on "The Stars," in Wilson College to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. The Winter Adult Educational Extension Classes begin on Nov. 24. Several courses are arranged. More details at Cama Institute, Museum East, Bombay.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY: At the monthly meeting of the Society to be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. Mr. R. K. Prabhu will read a Paper on "An Enquiry into the Pre-historic Origins of the Principal Hindu, Zoroastrian, Jewish and Christian Festivals."

BOM. HINDI VIDYAPEETH: Under the auspices of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth, Pt. Makhanlalji Chaturvedi, author of "Krishna-Arjun Yuddha" drama, will deliver a lecture on "Drama" and its place in literature (with special reference to Hindi literature) in Vidyapeeth office, Marwari Vidyalaya Bhavan, Sandhurst Rd. (right side entrance), to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. Panditji will have discussions with Hindi Vidyapeeth Pracharaks and students on "Krishna-Arjun Yuddha" drama immediately after the lecture.

PAINTINGS EXHIBITION: The Mayor of Bombay will open an Exhibition of Paintings of Bombay views and scenes by contemporary artists in the Bombay Art Society Salon to-day (Friday). The Exhibition comprises a large number of paintings and drawings of Bombay views, scenes, types and landscapes in any medium by Bombay artists. Most of the well-known artists of Bombay are represented.
The Exhibition will remain open from Saturday (22nd inst.) to Sunday (30th inst.), daily from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

A notice calling upon Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Editor of the "Vande Mataram" a Gujarati daily of Bombay to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for defamation was issued by Mr. K. C. Thakore, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, on an application made by Mr. Harikrishna Chhottalal Gandhi on Tuesday.

The complaint has arisen out of the publication in the issues of Friday November 14 of the two journals of a story according to which Prem Adib, a film star, was the victim of a marriage hoax.

The woman mentioned in the story is alleged to be the wife of the complainant who is a broker and commission agent.

After reading the application and the reports in the two papers referred to which were filed with the application, the Magistrate remarked that when he first saw the story he thought that it was a cinema advertisement,—the write-up for a new picture.

Mr. V. R. Upadhyaya, Counsel for the complainant, said that the story was being given wide publicity every day. His client also desired to prosecute the editors of other newspapers in Bombay which had published the same story. His client was a respectable person and he prayed that the proceedings might be expedited.

The Magistrate observed that the journalists concerned were also respectable persons. He should first hear what they had to say on the matter. If their explanation satisfied the complainant there would be an end of the whole matter.

Counsel said that his client had been grossly libelled and that he would not be satisfied with any explanation or apology.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of a notice returnable on November 26.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Sky's The Limit" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"It's Love I'm After" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Here Comes Mr. Jordan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 a.m.
ROXY—"Anjan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Sangam". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 a.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 a.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 a.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sasural". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CHITRA—"Lagan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Kanchan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Topper Returns." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Zindagi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Darshan". Daily at 4, 7 6-30 and 10 p.m.

High Court

NEAT POINT OF LAW

When Does A Buyer Lose His Lien?

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia)
Vasanbhai Vithalbhai and Others: Appellants (Original Defendants) v. Abraham Mohmad Isap: Respondent (Original Plaintiff).

This was a second appeal in a suit by the plaintiff for a declaration that the suit lands were of his ownership and for an injunction that the defendants who were still asserting their title to the lands, should not recover possession of those lands from him.

On 26th April 1928 the plaintiff and the predecessor in title of the defendants entered into an oral transaction of sale of this property for Rs. 650. The possession of the property, however, remained with the plaintiff (the vendor) as owner though the purchaser paid the full price of Rs. 650 to the plaintiff.

Both the lower courts held that the consideration for the sale being over Rs. 100 the transaction was invalid on account of the absence of a registered document. The trial court, however, ordered a refund by the vendor of the prepaid purchase-money on the general equitable ground that the sale had not fallen through on account of any fault of the purchaser. The lower appellate court reversed this order of refund on the ground that the oral transaction, invalid as a sale, would not operate as a charge under Section 100 of the Transfer of Property Act of 1882. From this decision of the lower appellate court the defendants appealed to His Lordship.

JUDGMENT

His Lordship in second appeal agreed with the lower courts and held that the transaction ought to have been entered into by means of a registered instrument and was, therefore invalid. The question was whether in such a case Section 55 (6) (b) of the Transfer of Property Act would apply because His Lordship observed, the charge on which the defendants relied was not under section 100 of that Act, but was what was known as a buyer's lien for prematurely paid purchase-money under section 55 (6) (b) of that Act to which the buyer was entitled unless he had improperly declined to accept delivery of the property. His Lordship held that on the facts there was no default on either side. His Lordship relied on the English decision in the case of Whitebread and Co. Ltd. v. Watt ((1902) 1 Ch. 835) as well as on the Indian case of Lalchand v. Lakshman (6 Bom. L. R. 510) and held that the buyer had not lost his lien under section 55 (6) (b) by reason of the fact that the sale is not completed without default of either party,—apart from the charge under section 100 of that Act. His Lordship, therefore, set aside the decree of the lower appellate court on this point and restored the decree of the trial court to that extent and ordered the respondent to pay the appellants' costs of this appeal as well as in the lower appellate court.

Mr. S. M. Shah with Mr. Y. T. Gambhirwalla appeared for the appellants.
Mr. I. B. Desai appeared for the respondent.

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On The Air

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 5-15 For women. 6-15 Lakshman Prasad. 6-30 Will you solve my problem? 4. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 It has happened. 7-50 Vilayat Khan. 8 Afzal Husain. 8-15 Scenes revisited. 2. 8-30 Khadim Husain. 8-45 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 9-30 B. B. C. News relay. 9-45 Instrumental Trio. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Lakshman Prasad. 10-15 Vilayat Khan. 10-30 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8 a.m. Y. U. B. Orchestra. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Jaltarang and Violin. 8-35 Jafar Qawwal. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Datta Davjekar. 9-25 Ghulam Qadir Khan. 9-50 Hamid Husain. 12-30 p.m. Marathi Bhavgeets. 12-45 Classical music. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Movie music. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Tara Devi Molahallikar. 5-20 Jafar Qawwal. 5-35 Narottam Das. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 B. H. Godbole. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Air Quartet. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Ghulam Qadir Khan. 7 Nazi Sansar—III. 7-15 B. H. Godbole. 7-25 Trio of Ghazals. 7-35 Datta Davjekar. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Gujarati geet. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-50 Matters of moment. 8-45 Radio Reconnaissance. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B. B. C. News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Air Orchestra. 10-10 Datta Davjekar. 10-20 Jafar Qawwal. 10-30 Sonibai. 10-40 Chorus.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Sonibai. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Gujarati garbas. 9 Kannada song. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
4-15 to 5-40 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-40 Kabirdasji-Bhajan. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Sonibai. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.
89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)
7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Jafar Qawwal. 8-15 Sonibai. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Mumtaz Husain. 9-15 Ghulam Qadir Khan. 9-30 Emmi Marcus. 9-50 Pasquier Trio. 10 Egidio Verga. 10-30 Hilda Flanders.

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Quarts Rs. 5-12
Flasks Rs. 3-12
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LIKE A POULTICE, VapoRub works on the skin, warming away painful tightness in throat and chest, helping the vapours to break up congestion.

THE CHILD SLEEPS, relaxed and comfortable. Meanwhile VapoRub goes on working for hours—fighting the cold in nose, throat, and chest. Next morning, usually, the worst of the cold is over.

IDEAL FOR CHILDREN—because there is no risk of upsetting a child's stomach. You can use VapoRub freely—even on a baby.

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The Bombay Chronicle

UNWISE DELAY

When on Wednesday last Mr. Aney, on behalf of Government, stated in the Central Assembly that Government would be in a better position to deal with Mr. Joshi's resolution recommending the release of political prisoners if it was not moved till Monday next, it was hoped that during the interval Government would be in a position to declare an amnesty. That hope has been disappointed by Sir Reginald Maxwell's statement in the House on Monday that Government "were not in a position at this stage to commit themselves or the provinces to any particular course of action" and that "the whole matter needed further careful consideration." Sir Reginald urged several reasons for delay. But from various reports that have been current during the last few days and the particular emphasis he put on the need for securing the approval of all the Provincial Governments concerned, it appears that the main difficulty has arisen through differences with one or more Provincial Governments. As this involves an important constitutional point, we must consider it carefully.

New Vested Interests

Sir Reginald seemed to contend that in a matter like this the Government of India could not, under the present constitution, compel any Provincial Government to release prisoners. It was wrong to assume, he said, that the Central Government had the sole responsibility for the administration of the Defence of India Rules or for action, judicial or otherwise, taken thereunder. The Defence of India Act did not alter the structure of the Government of India or the division of authority and responsibility between the Central and Provincial Governments. That the Central Government had passed legislation dealing with provincial subjects, he argued, made no difference as regards allocation of executive authority after powers had been lawfully conferred. Now, so far as autonomous Provincial Governments are concerned, we do not want them to be coerced in this matter or in any other by the present constitutionally irresponsible Government of India, though the recent amendment of the Government of India Act of 1935 vests in the Viceroy almost dictatorial powers over the whole country in all matters pertaining to the war. But as regards the provinces administered by the Governors alone, it is idle to say that they are not amenable to instructions from the Governor-General or the Secretary of State in matters directly or indirectly affecting the war. It may be that in some of these provinces the new vested interests in the shape of Advisers may not like the prospect of their being replaced by Ministers in the event of any settlement following a general amnesty. But neither these Advisers nor the autocratic Governors can be allowed to frustrate any All-India conciliatory policy calculated to stimulate war effort.

Unconvincing Arguments

Even less convincing are the other arguments urged by the Home Member. His plea that the number of detenus is small in comparison with the vast population of the country only proves his incapacity to appreciate a point of principle, though it is quite understandable where other persons' liberties are at stake. To throw hundreds of men into jail on mere suspicion and then to justify this by pleading the "revelations" about Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose made only in anonymous leaflets and enemy broadcasts is to throw to the winds all sense of responsibility and decency. So many dreadful things are being circulated by the enemy that it is dangerous for a responsible Government servant to encourage people to believe in any of them. As regards the Home Member's justification of the imprisonment of Congress civil resisters on the ground that they retard war effort, we can only repeat that their imprisonment retards war effort far more than would permission to preach pacifism would, and that is at least one reason why Government are willing, if not anxious, to come to a settlement with the Congress. As they have given an assurance that the question of release will continue to be considered carefully and sympathetically, we shall await their decisions and shall only warn them that a sound policy may lose all its grace and efficacy if it is unduly delayed.

The Russia's Front

Except in the Crimea and at Tikhvin, the important railway centre over a hundred miles east of Leningrad, the Russians seem to be more than holding their own everywhere. Indeed, they are counter-attacking and winning local successes from the extreme north down to Tula. They claim an advance on the Karelian front, the capture of certain positions around Leningrad which the Germans had held for two months and continued pressure upon the enemy on the Moscow front. Winter, which has now arrived, seems to be assisting them. The enemy has begun feeling its effects acutely and complains of his inability to "dig in" because of the frost and the hard snow. The longer he is compelled to live in the freezing open the more horrors he is certain to suffer. So that if the Russians succeed in just holding on to their present positions for another fortnight, the Germans may be faced with the problem of a retreat and the disorganisation of their entire line on the eastern front. But while such a development is not impossible, it cannot yet be assumed as necessarily probable. The Germans still posses reserves of striking power.

Meanwhile the peril in the south has increased appreciably. The Germans claim the capture of Kerch on Sunday and there is no reason to doubt it, although Russian communiques have not yet admitted its fall. The loss is a serious one, indeed; for the occupation of Kerch opens up a number of dangerous possibilities for the Germans. In the first place it deprives the Russian fleet of the use of its second naval base, Novorossisk, on the north Caucasian coast, too. For, like Sebastopol, it is also within easy reach of the Luftwaffe. Secondly, Kerch can be used as a base for invading north Caucasia across the narrow strait. It is suggested that such an invasion will be a risky enterprise for the Germans because the crossing will be a costly affair and because the coast on the other side has reportedly been strongly fortified. How far this view is correct remains to be seen. But, in the meantime, a London commentator suggests that the Germans will now turn their attention to Rostov and try to storm it. Marshal Timoshenko has lately had a good deal of success in holding up the German drive through the Donetz basin and consolidating his forces. We do not, however, know whether he is strong enough to defend Rostov against a German attack. But now Rostov has become more decisively vital to the defence of the whole of Caucasia.

Tojo Assists Kurusu

"Mr. Kurusu's talks in Washington", Reuter's Correspondent points out, "could scarcely have been started under worse auspices than those created by General Tojo's belligerent speech in the Diet". This is quite true. In fact, no one who deliberately set out to defeat Mr. Kurusu's mission—supposing that is, that it was intended as a peace mission—could have done better than Mr. Kurusu's own principal and his colleagues. As a background to Mr. Kurusu's talks, General Tojo authoritatively made public Japan's demands on America. They are essentially three. America must desist from interfering directly or indirectly against Japanese conquest of China. America must fill the economic blockade and America must support and subserve Japanese Imperial hegemony over East Asia. Incidentally, General Tojo also made it clear for the benefit of President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull that Japan was heart and soul with Germany and Italy. It is now virtually impossible for any agreement to be arrived at between America and Japan. What next? The question is interesting because the Japanese need not necessarily involve themselves directly with America. Should they attack Thailand, for instance, what would America do? And should they seek escape from their present dilemma by concentrating on Yunnan and the Burma Road, what in that case, would America as also Britain do?

INDIAN TEXTILE LABOUR

Hours Of Work In Wartime

By DINKAR DESAI, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress

II

"The Indian textile industry is notorious for its inefficient management and backward process of production. The fault of keeping the industry in this state of backwardness lies with the millowners . . . The extension of hours of work is not the proper method for increasing industrial output. This method should be considered as unscientific and as one which is injurious to the health of workers. There is absolutely no justification for prolonging hours in Indian textile factories at least so long as scientific methods for increasing output such as proper regulation of the shift-system, employment of more labour, and a host of other practical reforms such as suggested by the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee pertaining to rationalisation, are left untouched."

There would have been some justification for the prolongation of hours, if the existing hours of work were short. But the Indian textile worker is already working for nine hours a day and it does not require much argument to show that a nine-hour day is unduly long. It is extremely interesting to note in this connection that the daily hours of work in the Soviet Union were lengthened from seven to eight as a war measure, while those undertakings working six hours a day were made to work for seven hours. Thus in India the daily hours are increased from nine to ten, while in the Soviet Union they are raised from 6 to 7 or from 7 to 8. In other words even the extended hours in the Soviet Union fall shorter than the normal hours in India before the prolongation. There must be a reasonable limit beyond which the hours of work should not be prolonged. That this limit has been crossed in the case of Indian textile workers is undeniable.

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The undue prolongation of hours of work may lead to many undesirable results, including even a diminution in production. This is particularly so in a country like India where the process of production is not carried on according to up-to-date methods of rationalisation. Moreover, there are many textile centres like Sholapur, where "there is very little rationalisation." The reaction against prolongation of hours in such centres is particularly grave. The note of warning sounded by the "International Labour Review" is sued by the I.L.O., in regard to the prolongation of hours is worth quoting here: "The urgent necessity of increasing production for national defence in belligerent and non-belligerent countries alike" states the "Review", "has very naturally involved a tendency to seek increased output through the prolongation of hours of work. Experience during the last war has already shown, however, that such a prolongation if applied at all, should be the subject of extreme prudence, seeing that if it were conducted on unscientific lines it was liable to lead to a diminution rather than to an increase in production." This remark applies with special force to India where up-to-date scientific methods of production are not adopted in the textile industry.

The stand taken by the authorities in several countries of major industrial importance against the tendency to prolong hours of work in wartime may now be indicated. Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service, has issued a leaflet drawing attention to the dangers involved in undue prolongation. He says: "If prolonged, the output achieved in seven days will become less than what could have been achieved with same group of workers in a shorter period. It is necessary therefore, that the average hours of work should be reduced to a lower level, the ideal being the figure which will give, under existing conditions, the maximum output. It is not easy to determine this figure, which varies according to the circumstances of different industries, but experience shows that it is materially below the general hours at present being worked out on war production." On 20th June 1940 the Dominion Government of Canada published a Minute-in-Council, setting out certain principles for the regulation of labour conditions during the war. One of these principles is worded as follows: "That hours of work should not be unduly extended but that where increased output is desired it should be secured as far as practicable by the adoption of additional shifts throughout the week, experience during the last war having shown that undue lengthening of working hours results in excessive fatigue and in a diminution of output". Even in Germany attention was drawn by the President of the National Employment Office in 1939 to the danger of prolonging hours of work. "Attention must," he said, "be paid to the physical and mental limits to any extension of hours. Any abuse lightly committed here will have to be paid for bitterly sooner or later." Similarly, in Japan one of the first consequences of the outbreak of hostilities in China was a prolongation of hours in order to increase output. The dangers of this tendency were quickly realised and the Government did its best to persuade employers to reduce hours rather than go on increasing them. The Ministry of Social Welfare pointed out insistently that maximum output in industrial undertakings could only be secured if reasonable hours were worked. Coming to U.S.A., we find Col. Fleming, Administrator at the head of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labour, stressing the importance of absorbing unemployed workers and training fresh workers for industries producing for the purposes of national defence as an alternative to prolonging hours. In September 1940, the National Defence Advisory Commission issued the following statement of policy: "In order that surplus and other unemployed labour may be absorbed in the defence programme, all reasonable efforts should be made to avoid hours in excess of 40 per week."

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The authoritative quotations cited above conclusively prove that prolongation of hours may not necessarily increase output. On the other hand, it may lead to a diminution of production, particularly when the industry is not fully rationalised as in India. Even assuming that the prolongation of hours to 60 a week in the case of Indian textile workers may lead to an increase in output, one should not shut his eyes to other important aspects of the question. Lengthening the working day to ten hours in India is bound to have injurious effects on the health of the labourers. Experience in other countries points to this conclusion. For instance, the British Select Committee on National Expenditure (which was appointed to examine current expenditure on the War services and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the execution of the policy decided by the Government might be effected therein) has issued a report recommending that hours of work should be reduced immediately before the health of workers is seriously affected, "as happened in the last war." The Committee recalls that experience in the last war showed that fatigue led to reduced efficiency, lowered health, absenteeism, and a rise in the sickness and accident rates. These symptoms are beginning o show themselves again and the Committee "regrets to report that the lessons which the last war should have taught seem largely to have been ignored." The Committee recommends that hours of work should be reduced and adds that "it is essential that any reduction should be universally applied, in order to prevent men from moving from place to place in search of overtime rates." The Japanese Government admitted recently that a considerable increase in the number of fires in factories in the Tokyo area was largely due to the excessive fatigue of the labourers working longer hours, and that the statistics of sickness, accidents, and absence from work began to rise. All these injurious effects on the health of workers are bound to multiply in India also, with the prolongation of the hours of work.

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The extension of hours of work is not the proper method for increasing industrial output. This method should be considered as unscientific and as one which is injurious to the health of workers. There is absolutely no justification for prolonging hours in Indian textile factories at least so long as scientific methods for increased output such as proper regulation of the shift-system, employment of more labour, and a host of other practical reforms suggested by the Bombay Textile Inquiry Committee pertaining to rationalisation, are left untouched. These efficiency methods are scientific, while the method of prolonging hours is philistine. The Indian textile industry is notorious for its inefficient management and backward process of production. The fault of keeping the industry in this state of backwardness lies with the millowners. It was the duty of the State to compel the employers to use the methods of rationalisation and thus to increase the output, reduce the cost of production; raise the wages of workers, shorten the hours of work, and cheapen the cloth. But the State has done nothing of the kind. It is thus clear that the Government have not only failed in their duty; but have done grave injustice to labour by extending the hours of work. The injustice is all the greater because the dearness allowance, wherever it has been granted, is not in proportion to the rise in the cost of living in spite of the increasing profits of the textile industry.

Frankly Speaking

Dentz For North Africa?

The tragic death in an aeroplane crash of General Huntziger, the Vichy War Minister, has again brought French North Africa into prominence. The Germans, it is reported, favour the appointment in his place of General Weygand who is, however, stated to be unwilling to relinquish his present post as Delegate-General in North Africa. The German preference for General Weygand is not a Nazi compliment to him. The main idea is to replace him with that energetically subservient pro-German, General Dentz, formerly of Syria. It seems like a preparatory preliminary to developments in North Africa threatening both Britain and the United States. For German occupation of North Africa will mean the use of Dakar for an intensified campaign against Anglo-American shipping. It will also close the Western Mediterranean and, finally, it will intensify the threat to Egypt, too.

An Amazing Appointment

The appointment of Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, as Governor-designate of Bombay in succession to Sir Roger Lumley, is an amazing one, but it is quite in keeping with the reactionary policy towards India adopted by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery. Sir John Dill has not made a conspicuous success of the job from which he will soon retire and, even if he had, the selection of an army officer as Governor of Bombay, apart from being an unjustified departure from a long-established practice of having men trained in parliamentary life of Britain for this work, is a portent of how Messrs. Churchill and Amery would like to see this Province governed.

Indo-Ceylon Report

The proceedings of the Central Legislative Assembly with regard to the Indo-Ceylon Report show that the Government of India themselves are not satisfied with the Report and that the House is positively dissatisfied with it. Mr. Aney, the Overseas Member, who moved the consideration of the Report, virtually admitted its defective character when he said Government "were anxious to know what exactly were the modifications which the people wanted in the interests of Indians in Ceylon before the proposals were embodied in an agreement between the two countries." He virtually suggested further negotiations between the representatives of the two peoples in the light of constructive suggestions offered in the Assembly and by the public in general. By his emphasis on the wishes of the Indian people he also suggested that in the present case wherein the Government of Ceylon act in accordance with the wishes of their people, the Government of India, too, should do likewise as far as possible.

Necessary Modifications

The discussion on Mr. Aney's motion was constructively critical, as Mr. Aney himself desired. None approved of the Report and Sir Henry Gidney's opposition to it was vehement "My vision becomes blurred", he said, "as I delve into the restrictions imposed on Indians who have been resident there and the entry of Indians in the future." The association between India and Ceylon was centuries old, and he regretted that the Sinhalese to-day wanted to break that link. "It is nothing but jealousy and prejudice", he added, "and are we going to be treated as social, industrial and political lepers in Ceylon as we have already been treated in Africa and shall be treated in Burma?" Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee's amendment was passed by the House without a division. It expressed the opinion that Indians in Ceylon on a prescribed date of agreement and those who have been resident in Ceylon within a specified period before the date of agreement and those who had freedom of entry into Ceylon and no regional and occupational restrictions should be imposed upon them and that they should further be entitled to full rights of citizenship on completion of the prescribed period; that for the future, provision should be made for entry and occupations so that the trade interests of Indians are safeguarded and that unskilled labourers permitted to emigrate are assured of freedom of movement and choice of employment and opportunity to acquire full citizenship rights. These constructive suggestions should form a good basis for further negotiations.

HENNESSY'S NEW JOB

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Replying to Mr. P. N. Sapru, Sir Akbar Hydari said that Mr. Hennessy was being deputed as Information Officer with the Agent-General for India in the U.S.A. He will draw his present pay Rs. 2,450 plus £30 overseas pay and will be given such extra allowances to compensate for the increased cost of living in the U.S.A. as are given to other officers of the Government of India in America.

Replying to Mr. Santidas Askran, Mr. Jones said that he did not know whether Mr. Hennessy's pay in America would be free of income tax.

Sir Akbar Hydari added that the Agent-General in the U.S.A. will have under him Mr. T. B. Creagh-Coen as First Secretary, Captain Dalip Chawdhury as Second Secretary, Mr. J. Hennessy as Information Officer and Mr. H. S. Malik as Indian Trade Commissioner.

Replying to two other questions of Mr. Sapru, Sir Akbar said that Mrs. Stan Harding, Journalist, Photographer and Mr. Peter Johnson, as Advertising Consultant had been employed by the Government on salaries of Rs. 800 each per month.—A. P.

Philippine Reservists Ordered To Report

MANILA, Nov. 18.

It is reported here that an undisclosed number of Philippine army reservists have been ordered to report to camps with a view to being embodied into the United States far eastern army.

All these reservists who are believed to number 150,000 will be inducted by December it is reported.—Reuter.

Salempur For Defence Council

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

In the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Nawab of Chhatari consequent on his appointment as President of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Raja Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan C.B.E., of Salempur (Lucknow) to be a member of the National Defence Council.—A. P.

DON'T GO BACK ON PROMISE

Vallabhbhai's Appeal To Bhavnagar Ruler On Reforms

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 18.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of Bhavnagar State Parishad has issued the following statement on the Reforms proclamation issued by the Bhavnagar State:—

"It pains me to have to adversely criticise any act of Bhavnagar State. I have enjoyed, and still do, pleasant relations with the Maharaja Saheb and his officials. But I am constrained much against my will to utter words of warning against the withdrawal of franchise granted solemnly on the birthday of the Maharaja Saheb during June of 1940.

The ostensible reason given for the withdrawal is the preoccupation of the war. It is remarkable how many most necessary reforms or measures are held up under the pretext of war, although they can have not the remotest bearing on the war or war effort. Moments of reflection should show that the effort can only be strengthened if representatives chosen by people are associated with it unless the effort is to be prosecuted as in British India, independent of popular will or control. I am sure the Maharaja saheb's advisers do not desire to have such sinister motives assigned to withdrawal.

NOMINATIONS MUST GO

It is a known maxim that a right once granted to the people should never be withdrawn save for extraordinary reasons capable of being justified before the public. So far as the public know there is no such cause for this most retrograde step taken by the State. I therefore, earnestly appeal to the State to cancel nominations which are to take the place of elections. Should, however, my advice go unheeded I advise those who are nominated and who are free to do so to repudiate their nominations and not to attend the forthcoming meeting of Dharasabha so called.

DON'T GO BACK

I plead for a review of the whole policy as announced in the Birthday Gazette. Reforms therein adumbrated fall far short of the demand repeatedly made by the people for Responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja Saheb. I urge that a constitution worthy of the traditions of the State be framed in consultation with the elected representatives of the people.

The most progressive State of Aundh has lost nothing by trusting the people. The latest report shows that the people of the brave little State have made a steady progress in all departments.

Bhavnagar had an enlightened ruler and a very able and liberal minded Dewan in Sir Prabhashankar Pattani. His sad death was mourned by the whole of the people of Bhavnagar. They have the right to hope much from the State with such traditions. Let that hope be not turned into despair."—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.—The Hon'ble Sir Homi Mody and Lady Mody gave a cocktail party this evening. Many distinguished guests were present.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.
President Roosevelt is reported to be ready to exert the full power of Government to get coal production resumed. The President is losing patience and is getting ready to crack down hard on Mr. Lewis or any one else who holds up defence production.—'Reuter.'

* * *

So that's that.

In the Central Assembly Mr. N. M. Joshi demanded the release of political prisoners because "firstly the release of political prisoners was necessary in the interest of the fundamental right of civil liberty, justice, fairplay and humanity, and, secondly, it was necessary in the interest of political wisdom."

And Sir Reginald Maxwell promptly reacted with the declaration that "the Government of India were not in a position at this stage to commit themselves or the provinces to any particular course of action."

There is no report to this effect but we do hope Mr. M. S. Aney piped "Hear, hear."

* * *

Sir Maurice Hallet of the U. P. —we hope he feels profoundly relieved now—has given an assurance that as far as lay in his Excellency's power he would do everything to advance the cause of India etc. etc.

As a matter of fact he has been doing so ever since, a year ago, Jawaharlal was sent on a four year rest cure.

* * *

"I", added His Excellency, "know some who are very distrustful of the promises and statements made by His Majesty's Government and even by His Excellency the Governor-General or the Prime Minister of Great Britain."

How very shocking. But it is gratifying to remember that His Excellency of U. P. has always tried to convince them of their mistake in the only possible effective manner.

By the way, the reference to the promises and statement by the Prime Minister was distinctly good.

* * *

New Delhi announces the opening of an additional route from India to Russia.

In view of the additional fact that a jute consignment has already been sent and a shellac one is about to be despatched by this route, it is obvious that the Germans will now attack Caucasia with grave peril to themselves.

* * *

The organ of the Japanese Foreign Office hopes that President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull "will accept Mr. Kurusu's visit in good faith."

The problem is whether Mr. Kurusu's visit has been undertaken in good faith.

* * *

According to an American broadcaster "the Japanese military authorities will find a surprise if they attack Yunnan from Indo-China."

One will be that neither Britain nor America will move.

* * *

The Germans want General Dentz to be given charge of French North Africa.

Their object is, of course, obvious. But what are the British going to do to repeat history?

* * *

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes Director of Operations of Britain's shock troops, the Commandos, has relinquished his post.

Did he discover that he was wasting his time?

* * *

Move For Anglo-Reciprocal Tax Agreement
—Headline.

Day by day in every way—but sh-sh-sh.

* * *

The Professor called on his old friend, the family doctor. They chatted for a couple of hours.

As the professor rose to go, the doctor asked, "Family all well, I suppose?"

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed his visitor, "that reminds me. My wife's having a fit."

Tokyo's Charge Against United States

American Bid For World Hegemony As Cause Of Conflict

TOKYO, November 18.

The House of Representatives has unanimously approved of a resolution urging the Government unswervingly to carry out established national policies.

The resolution declares: "The greatest obstacles towards a settlement of the China hostilities are the actions of hostile nations led by the United States." The resolution adds "it is clear that the fundamental motivating force for the present conflict between the Axis powers and the British American and Soviet nations is the inordinate desire of the United States for world hegemony."

NO ESCAPE FROM WAR

The resolution adds "the unreasonable nature of the United States Government's stand is apparent in its refusal to recognise, and its attempts to interfere with, Japan's programme of attaining self-sufficiency, establishing her prosperity sphere and promoting peaceful economic co-existence and co-prosperity among the Asiatic peoples."

The resolution pledged all-out support to the Government and concluded "the Japanese people believe that there is no chance of rising without fighting this battle through. The increase in bonds and taxes is for purposes of war."

PEERS APPROVE WAR BUDGET

The Japanese House of Peers to-day unanimously approved without revision the supplementary Military Budget totalling three billion eight hundred million yen (two hundred and twenty-three million sterling) which was passed last night by the House of Representatives.

PEERS APPROVE ORDINANCES

Earlier to-day the House of Peers approved Imperial Ordinances about the recent amendment to Conscription Law and emergency control of mail matter.

Special committees in Lower House began to-day examination of three other important bills concerning taxation of rice, increase in production and promotion of industrial facilities. Both the Houses are expected to approve all major items to-morrow.

CANADIAN TROOPS FOR FAR EAST

SINGAPORE, Nov. 18.

"Canadians have put in an appearance at a moment of heightened tension," said the Singapore radio on Monday night commenting on the arrival of Canadians at Hongkong.

"It is a stock complaint of the critics of British that we have the habit of being late.

It is not however a criticism which can be applied to our military schedule in Asia, either in the Far East or the Near East.

No Hope Of Anglo-Japanese Understanding

LONDON, Nov. 18.

According to the Domei Agency, scores of American instructors have arrived in Chungking to train Chinese pilots.

Commenting on this news, the Tokio "Nichi Nichi" says that there can be no adjustment of relations between America and Japan. Mr. Ishii, the Foreign Office spokesman in Tokio, referred to the article and declared that the opinion expressed the view of the majority of the people, and it must be taken into consideration by the Government.

Mr. Ishii is going to Bangkok as the counsellor of the Japanese Embassy there.—Reuter.

U. S. WILL BE IN WAR IN 1942

Dr. Young On Strength Of A. B. C. D. Front

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

"America will be in the war during the year 1942. She has a basic quarrel with national socialism, and therefore she will try to finish the war in Europe. But should this clash between Fascism and Democracy be extended to the Pacific, she will uphold her responsibility side by side with other Democratic Powers".

Thus declared Dr. John Young, Representative of the National Broadcasting Company of America with the British Army, Far Eastern Command, and the Royal Navy, China Station, who has arrived here from Rangoon, in an interview to the Associated Press to-day.

Speaking from his personal knowledge after a prolonged tour of Malaya, Singapore, the Netherland East Indies and Burma, Dr. Young said that the defensive preparations in these countries were on an elaborate scale. He believed that the A B C D Front was adequately prepared to meet any emergency whenever or wherever it arose, and if any foreign power tried to disturb the peace in the Pacific, it would find the democratic forces both ready and prepared.

Explaining the object of his visit to India, Dr. Young said that he had come here to gather at first hand an idea of the defensive preparations and war efforts of this country. For this purpose, he would be touring the various important centres throughout India during the next two or three months.—A. P.

JAPAN WANTS TO STATION 50,000 TROOPS IN INDO-CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Japan has demanded the stationing of a further 50,000 troops in Indo-China and not 5,000 as reported earlier.

"No Common Basis For Washington Talks"

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Dr. Quotaichi, Chinese Foreign Minister, says he fails to see any common basis for negotiation in Mr. Kurusu's Washington talks so long as Japan was not prepared to abandon her aggressive policy, according to an official Chungking telegram received in London.

He added, in a statement to the press: "China awaits the outcome with confidence and perfect serenity".—Reuter.

GREECE STILL RESISTING?

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Crown Prince Paul of Greece speaking at the Rotary Club's lunch in London to-day (Tuesday) said Greece is still resisting, and fifteen Italian divisions and over 70,000 Germans have "immobilised" Greece in an ineffectual attempt to maintain order.

INTERCEPTED VICHY SHIPS

No Relaxation Of Control

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Replying to Mr. Hughes in the House of Commons Dr. Dalton, Minister for Economic Warfare, said there has been no relaxation of Government's policy with regard to intercepted Vichy ships.

The Government has decided that it is impossible for blockade purposes to distinguish between Occupied and Unoccupied France. Metropolitan France Tunisia Algeria and French Morocco are therefore treated for purposes of contraband control as enemy occupied territory. At the time of the Franco-German Armistice the Vichy Government refused to hand over to the United Kingdom a considerable number of British Allied and Neutral vessels which happened then to be in French ports. Intercepted French ships have been retained as prisa for unlawful detention of our ships.—Reuter

MEXICAN SURPRISE AT NAZI REACTION

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.

"Government viewed with positive surprise" the German reaction to the note sent to Berlin by various Latin-American countries including Mexico, according to the official foreign office spokesman.

The Mexican Minister in Berlin M. Ascarate was requested by the German Government to withdraw the note which pleaded on the basis of the Hague Convention "for a cessation of the shooting of hostages."

The Government had instructed M. Ascarate not to withdraw. "The reading of Mexico's Note and the German reply should be sufficient for the public to form its own conclusions" the spokesman said. A wave of indignation swept Mexico last night as the news began to be known."—Reuter.

First U. S. Merchantmen To Be Armed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The Secretary for the Navy, Col. Knox announced that ships plying from and to Britain "and Northern Europe" would be the first American merchantmen to be armed. Second priority would be given to ships going for Red Sea and third to ships for the South Atlantic. The announcement is made in the first official navy statement on arming plans.

Col. Knox has not stated when the arming starts but other authorities predict that it would begin this week.—Reuter.

WELLINGTON.—A New Zealand Press Delegation will visit Britain in the spring at the invitation of the Minister of Information Mr Brenden Bracken, announced the Prime Minister Mr. Fraser.—Reuter

Nazi Air Ace Killed

Gen. Udet Who Was Said To Have Fallen In Disgrace: Berlin Report

BERLIN, Nov 18.

The sudden death of the German air ace Gen. Udet in a flying accident on November 17 is announced by the Officinal German News Agency.

Gen. Udet, while testing a new type of aeroplane suffered such serious injuries that he died on the way to hospital.

It is semi-officially announced that Hitler has ordered a state funeral and "in honour of his services during the world war and for building up the Luftwaffe his name will be given to the third air squadron."

Gen Udet was born in Munich on April 1896. He shot down 62 planes during the Great War. When Richthofen was killed Udet became the first ace of the German air force. He was shot in the thigh and invalided a few months before the Armistice. Afterwards he became famous for stunts and claimed two world records for height and speed.

Gen. Udet whose death is reported from Berlin was recently reported to have fallen from grace and to have been arrested but this was denied in Berlin.—Reuter.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS

Suggestion Before Govt. Of India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

The question that the price of a newspaper should be linked to its size under the consideration of the Government of India, as a result of certain suggestions made by the Deputation of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, which waited on the Hon. the Commerce Member on November 5, says a press note.

In view however of the desire of newspapers to place orders urgently with importers, it has been decided to grant quotas for six months on the basis of 75 per cent consumption in the year 1940. In the meantime, the accuracy of returns of consumption submitted by newspapers under the newsprint control order is being checked.—A. P.

PUNJAB MAIL MURDER ACCUSED ON TRIAL IN SESSIONS

KHANDWA, Nov. 18.

The sessions trial of the accused Abdul Kadir in the Punjab Mail Murder Case began on Monday in the court of Mr. K. T. Mangalmurti, Sessions Judge, Khandwa. Mr. R. H. Rajvaidya, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown and Mr. D. V. Gokhale, pleader was given the pauper brief for the accused.

The facts of the case were: On the morning of June 27 at Hoshangabad a passenger Framroz Rustomji of William Jacks and Co., Bombay was found dead in the Second class compartment of 5 Down Punjab Mail.

A pair of chappals, laundry marks on nicker and handkerchief and finger prints led to the arrest of the accused Abdul Kadir at Bombay on July 4.

The prosecution examined on November 17 five witnesses. The case was adjourned to November 18.—A. P.

Dr. Deshmukh On Disciplinary Action

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The following statement has been issued by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh M.L.A. (Central):—

"The statement in the press of the Secretary of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly asking for an explanation from the members adds humour to the situation.

"There cannot be any question about the loyalty of the members to the Congress. The Central Party in the Assembly, instead of doing the job for which they were sent to the Assembly, namely to represent the opinion of their seats safe on days suitable to the taste and convenience of particular persons. Instead of attending to the stern game of politics and the country's welfare, they became followers of pseudo-asceticism in following tenth-hand principles of truth and ahimsa, thousands of years old in Hinduism.

"The members who are asked to explain cannot be charged with indiscipline to the party, as the party considered nothing and decided nothing of their own.

"Persons connected with the Congress, but in no way connected with the legislature, can give their opinion on the Indo-Burma Pact, Indo-Ceylon Pact, release of political prisoners, but members sent expressly to the Legislature to express their opinion in the Assembly are prevented from attending. This may be faith but not logic. "This may be discipline but not freedom".

"No explanation can be asked and no explanation need be given."—A. P.

Anti-Civic Tax Demonstration

NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

Agitation against the new municipal taxes was revived when a dozen volunteers demonstrated in front of the Municipality yesterday and about the same number paraded the streets with black flags and shouting anti-taxation slogans.—A. P.

TWO MEN SHOT IN GARY

U. S. Home-Guards Move Into Coal-Strike Area: Plan To Ban Strikes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Action by the Administration to meet the growing tension in the coal dispute was admitted today as State home-guardsmen moved into Birmingham (Alabama), as spreading strikes threatened that heavily industrialised area and as two men were shot and wounded in Gary, in the first serious disorder between strikers and non-strikers.

SCUFFLES WITH PICKETS

Scuffles with pickets are reported in the Pittsburg area of Pennsylvania coalfields. Pickets stopped motor-cars carrying non-strikers and blows were exchanged and shirts torn, but none was hurt. The shooting in Gary occurred in a mine of the United States coal and Coke Company—one of the "captive" mines still operating in defiance of the strike.

Threats of sympathy strikes in commercial concerns not connected with the steel companies are reported to be growing.

MOVE TO BAN STRIKES

NEW YORK. The large steel companies announced that they would attempt to operate the mines adding that they hoped the employees "would see fit to do their part and produce coal for national defence."

In the lobbies of the House of Representatives it is said President Roosevelt favoured the idea embodied in one of the Strike Control Bills, which the House is expected to take up next week, which would prohibit strikes unless voted by a majority of workers in secret ballot taken under Government supervision

ROOSEVELT'S PLAN

Some legislators are of opinion that President Roosevelt will send a message to Congress recommending legislation along these lines if the coal deadlock is not broken soon. It is thought that if such legislation is enacted it would also carry a provision for banning sympathy strikes.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

JOHNSTOWN (Pennsylvania): Approximately 75 per cent of the Union Commercial miners in Northern Cambria country have voted to strike to-day in sympathy with the "captive" strike, stated Mr. Lewis Evans, a member of the Executive Board of District 2 of the Congress of Industrial Organisations and United Mine-workers Union last night.

The Union membership in this area is estimated at 10,000 men from 30 pits.—Reuter

HUNTZIGER'S SUCCESSOR

BERNE, Nov. 18.

The "Gazette de Lauzanne" from Vichy reports that following consultations with Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan, General Weygand will return to Algiers this week.

A message from Vichy to "Neuezurcher Zeitung" states it is understood that nomination of a successor to Gen. Huntziger has been put off. A number of generals are under consideration for the post including Gen. Juin, Commander-in-Chief, Moroccan forces, whom Admiral Darlan received in audience on Sunday. The suggestion that Gen. Weygand might take Gen. Huntziger's place should "be taken reservedly". Political observers consider that the above indicates that Marshal Petain is countering German pressure with his usual delaying tactics.—Reuter.

TURKISH PRESS ON BULGARIAN UNREST

ANKARA, Nov. 18.

The Turkish press including the pro-German "Asviriefkar" strongly attacks the recent speech of the vice-President of the Bulgarian Sobranji namely Parliament in which he referred to "Bulgarian territories to the south of Bulgaria not yet occupied by Bulgarian armies and not yet under Bulgarian administration".

The "Ikdam" says "is he referring to the Italians in Macedonia or to Turkish Thrace? If the latter, we reply 'come and try to get it'. While the Germans are sure of Turkish policy it is deplorable that the Bulgars—adherents of the Axis—should express doubts about Turkey."

The "Yeni Sabah" says "south of Turkey is the British army which could, if necessary, come to the help of the Turks which one must not forget.'

The "Aksam" says "the Bulgars are uneasy. There is mistrust, anxiety and despair in Bulgaria." In order to divert the people's attention the paper suggests, Bulgaria is "trying to find a mystery elsewhere."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

U. S.—JAPAN TALKS TO CONTINUE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Cordell Hull at a Press Conference said he expected to see Admiral Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador, and Mr. Kurusu, the special Tokio envoy, again to-morrow.

In Africa

Corgora Force To Surrender?

R.A.F. Raids On Benghazi, Derna, Sicily And Naples

NAIROBI, Nov. 18.

The garrison of Corgora and Lake Tana in Abyssinia has been called on to surrender, states a Nairobi Communique.

CAIRO:—The R. A. F. Middle East Communique says: "During Saturday night (November 14/15) bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. raided the aerodrome at Derna. Fires and explosions were observed. Objectives in the town were also effectively bombed.

Fires followed a further attack on store dumps at Bardia.

In daylight on Sunday Maryland bomber aircraft of the South African Air Force raided the landing ground at Gazala south, where one enemy aircraft was set on fire and another crashed as it attempted to take off. Marylands also bombed the aerodrome at Derna, which was later subjected to low flying attacks by R. A. F. Aircraft, two Junkers 87s on the ground being severely damaged.

A similar raid was made on a landing ground at Tmimi on the Derna region. Our aircraft attacked and damaged one plane while in the frontier area a M S 110 was shot down.

In spite of bad weather which obscured the targets R. A. F. bombers again raided landing grounds at Tmimi and Gazala during the night of Sunday. Both objectives were bombed.

DIRECT HIT ON TRAIN

In Sicily on Saturday our aircraft attacked various targets in the south-eastern part of the island. A direct hit was scored on a train at Notto. From these and other operations three of our aircraft are missing.

Raid On Naples

ROME:—An Italian Communique states that Naples was raided on Monday night in successive waves.

Br. Patrols Busy At Tobruk

A Cairo Communique states: "Ground visibility at Tobruk has improved due to heavy rain.

"During the night of November 16/17 our patrols were active again in the frontier area and at a number of points penetrating deeply into enemy territory."

GAMELIN ILL

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

General Gamelin has been taken to hospital suffering from a severe attack of erysipelas, according to a Vichy telegram.

Bombay Assembly Speaker Released

POONA, November 18.

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of Legislative Assembly was released today at 12-30 p.m. from the Yerawada Jail.

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar will be leaving by the 3-25 p.m. train and will alight at Talegaon from where he will take the 5-30 train arriving Dadar at 9 p.m.

He will proceed to Ahmedabad by the Gujarat Mail tomorrow arriving Ahmedabad on Thursday morning.—A. P.

MAVLANKAR IN BOMBAY

Mr. G. V Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, who was released yesterday from Yervada Prison arrived in Bombay at 9 p.m.

Mr. Mavlankar was given a reception on behalf of the B. P. C. C. at Dadar Railway Station.

Mr Mavlankar is proceeding to Ahmedabad by the Gujerat Mail to-night.

TWO CONGRESS WOMEN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mrs. Minakshi Amulukrai Desai and Mrs. Ramabai B. Pandit, Congress workers of Bombay who were to have offered Satyagraha in the city this evening, were arrested by the police in the early hours of this morning at their respective residences and taken to Yerawda for detention.

This is the second time Mrs. Desai and Mrs. Pandit have endeavoured to offer Satyagraha in the city.

Mrs. Uma Nehru And Suchita Kripalani Released

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

Mrs. Uma Nehru and Mrs. Suchita Kripalani were released from the Central Prison Lucknow this morning on completion of their sentences.—A P.

Satyagrahis In Bengal Jails

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The "United Press" understands that the number of Satyagrahi prisoners in Bengal at present is not more than thirty.—United Press.

Madras M. L. A. Convicted

NEGAPATAM, Nov. 18.

Mr. V. Bhuvaraha Iyengar, M. L. A. (Madras) was convicted today by the Joint Magistrate, Negapatam, under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of making an objectionable speech last month and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 250 in default further three months' R. I.

He was placed in "A" class.—A. P.

AXIS RAIDER IN PACIFIC

U. S. Naval Authorities On The Alert

BALBOA, Nov. 18.

The United States 15th Naval District ordered its patrols to be on the alert on Monday after the receipt of reports that a British operated Jugoslav ship had been attacked in the Pacific, apparently by an Axis raider.

The officers of a Greek vessel bound for America reported hearing the 4,375 ton steamer "Olga Topic" send an S. O. S. reporting the attack believed to have taken place, while sailing down the coast of South America from Iquique to Chile.

Rear Admiral Frank Sadler commanding the Naval District stated "I think I can assure you that if a raider is operating in that area, it will not be operating there long."—Reuter.

4 Executed In Prague For High Treason

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Heydrich summary court started the week with four death sentences in Prague. According to the German-controlled Prague radio, quoted by the Czechoslovak press bureau, an agricultural engineer, a builder, a hairdresser, all of Prague, and a shoemaker from Eastern Bohemia have been sentenced in the Prague summary court and executed for "Preparing high treason and unlawful possession of arms."—Reuter.

Ship Arming Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

President Roosevelt has signed the Ship Arming bill.—Reuter.

Promising Young Journalist Passes Away

The "Bombay Chronicle" has to deplore the loss of a promising young journalist by the death after a brief illness of Mr. K. U. Pai who was attached to the reporting staff of the paper for undergoing training in journalism.

Born of a well-known landlord's family of Kanada Mr. Pai was educated up to Inter Arts from the Alloseyus College of Mangalore. Throughout his student career he was known as an outstanding sportsman, especially in cricket. Once in a cricket match between his school and another he won a reward of Rs. 25 by a batting performance that earned victory for his school team.

Quiet and unassuming in his manners he speedily earned the liking and respect of his colleagues who deeply mourn his loss.

Millowners Regret Strike Decision

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

The Secretary, Millowner's Association, has addressed a letter to Labour Association regretting the latter's decision for a general strike, while negotiations were going on.

LABOUR'S REPLY

The Textile Labour Association has sent a reply to the letter of the Millowners' Association enquiring whether the latter's silence regarding reference of the wages dispute to arbitration does not mean refusal of arbitration after the breakdown of negotiations.

A detailed reply as to who was responsible for the breakdown of negotiations is, however, deferred till the return of the Secretary of the Labour Association from Wardha.—A. P.

City Mills' Strike Sequel: T. U. C. Protest

BOMBAY Tuesday.

The workers of the Digvijaya mills resumed their work to-day.

The whole mill area is being guarded by the armed police.

A resolution protesting against the police firing on mill labourers last night was passed at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress.

Mr. S. C. Joshi presided.

The meeting also passed two other resolutions.

By the first resolution the meeting strongly protested against the action of the Government in further extending the hours of labour of textile workers from 54 hours to 60 hours per week. The resolution expressed the opinion that this in ordinate extension of working hours is entirely unwarranted.

The other resolution fully supported the demands of the G.I.P. Railway. Work-shop workers at Parel and Matunga.

Bengal Premier In Hospital

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Mr A K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, who was admitted in hospital on Sunday last is better to-day.—United Press.

Congressman Arrested For Speech

NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

Mr. Fazlul Rahim, a Congressman, was arrested this morning under the Defence of India Act in connection with a speech delivered by him in a mofussil town.—A. P.

Hitler's Peace Feelers In Neutral Europe

Von Papen's Disclosure To Spanish Press

MADRID, November 17.

According to the Berlin correspondent of Alcazar, "Wilhelmstrasse" describes von Papen's interview as "Apocryphal"—"to our and everyone's surprise."

"Vanguardia" said that its correspondent was presented to the German Ambassador at a reception given by the Spanish Minister in Ankara. Madrid papers do not publish the interview.

An interview with von Papen, published in the Barcelona paper, 'Vanguardia' today, suggests us that Hitler's peace campaign has begun in neutral countries. Talking to a Spanish journal Hitler's envoy expressed the hope that "the growing difficulties of the prolongation of the war against Communists and their extermination will bring wiser counsels to all Government."

Undoubtedly it was in the interest of neutrals to observe to the end the attitude of keeping out of the war in order to co-operate in the salvation of Europe, in which connection it was interesting that Spain and Turkey, at geographical extremes of the Mediterranean, were the only countries that had kept firmly outside the conflagration.

Germany was making war to the end against the Bolsheviks, and would end by liberating the Continent. "That, the British know, but nevertheless the war might continue indefinitely against the British Empire. It is right that Turkey, which belongs to our Continent, should, from now on, be preoccupied with the fate of the Continent and with saving it from ruins".—Reuter.

Move For Anglo-U. S. Reciprocal Tax Agreement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, the United States Secretary of Treasury, confirmed yesterday that the Treasury was discussing a reciprocal tax agreement with Bri-

He said that Mr. John L. Sullivan, the Under Secretary, was handling the discussions.

The plan, it is reported, would exempt British owned factories in the United States from taxes, and confer the same benefits on American owned factories in Canada and Britain.

Mr. Morgenthau would not say whether the Treasury had approved such a plan. Mr. Morgenthau added that he may release his plans for a new tax bill before the Thanks Giving Day (November 20).

He stressed that current speculation on their nature was based on his testimony at the secret session of the House Ways and Means Committee. This had been entirely informal, and there had been many changed plans since.—Reuter.

NAZIS TAKE TO HEELS ON TULA SECTOR

(Continued from page 1)

seen Russian vessels taking reinforcements to Hangoe.

Nazis Frozen To Death

LONDON:—German troops are suffering severely from cold in Central Sector of the Eastern Front, according to information in London. Very few are equipped for a winter campaign. A number have been found frozen to death. Many are wearing women's fur coats and other makeshift garments. On the other hand, the Russians are well equipped. Life in Moscow is normal and the morale of the populace very high.

Russia Holds Rabychi

After over five months war the Rabychi Peninsula, the most northerly tip of European Russia, is still in Soviet hands, says the "Red Star".

The Soviet General, after stemming the retreat of small forces faced by several German divisions, drove the Germans out of the Peninsula with artillery mounted on nearby hills. German attacks since against these heights have always broken down.

The Soviet artillery now command every inch of ground for miles around.

Coastal batteries have also sunk a number of transports, taking Nazi troops and supplies to Petsamo from Norway.

The Peninsula is a network of underground defences, all built since the German invasion started and almost under German eyes, and sappers are laying military roads.

Rybachi, against which Germans have concentrated in the Petsamo area, commands seaward approaches to Murmansk.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET CO-OPERATION

LONDON, Nov 18.

Replying to a question from Col. Wedgwood in the House of Commons whether co-operation between the War Executive of Great Britain and the Soviet is yet as close as it was between Great Britain and France when France was free and an ally. Mr. Churchill said: "Yes so far as geography and other conditions allow".—Reuter.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

The Maharajah of Bikaner is getting undue publicity merely because he has visited the Middle East, I wish our news services would utilise their men on covering some of the really gallant deeds of Indian soldiers in that same Middle East. Says the New Delhi message: "His Highness's elder grandson Prince Karin Singhji aged only 17 1|2 accompanied His Highness *on active service* How active?

* * *

Likewise the Bikaner "Charter of Rights" is the most ridiculously pompous proclamation meaning nothing that it has ever been my privilege to read.

* * *

Here is an extract from the speech of Rotarian N. T. Williams at the Calcutta Rotary Club. Compare this with some of the stuff we hear in Bombay:

"The story of Russia during the last few years contains much that is fine and rare; the manner in which she has adopted a policy of "scorching her earth" makes one realise how great the sacrifice has been. The blowing up of the dam on the Dnieper was an act not of sabotage but of men who had given the toil of their hands, the sweat of their brow to a great Industry built on an ideology with which perhaps we do not agree but still making it abundantly clear that the national spirit of Russia has again after her Internationalist Movement from 19-17-1934 awakened. Again Poland, its Government, was in no way democratic but its soldiers have embarked with an unconquerable determination and resource upon a crusade to obtain the privilege of fighting for their country. Britain, Poland, Russia stand at least as signs in this modern world that the spirit of romance and national feeling still survives and change of such Nationalism, in my submission, is most unlikely. The criticism of Nationalism is really derived from what may be called the German conception; both Britain and France unconsciously and in the course of years created a national feeling; it was derived from a love of country and something common as between the various classes which went to make up the country. Germany, however, was different; until 1848 there was really no true Nationalism in Germany at all and although this German Nationalism started as a Liberal Democracy, by 1670 it had become merely a means for the Prussian Military clique to start on its advancement of world domination. German Nationalism is based on the teachings of Hegel whose theory was that the State could do no wrong and that individuals had no right to criticize the laws of the State; there was to be no free and independent public opinion; there were to be no normal standards other than those which the State itself considered proper. These theories coupled with the theory that the aggrandisement of the State against other States was perfectly justified and that as circumstances permitted, there would be absorption and acquirement of other countries is really Hitlerism to-day and if that is to be the theory of Nationalism then obviously conflict will never cease and we shall never obtain a world order which will bring freedom and liberation."

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CHURCHILL HAS PREJUDICED WAR EFFORT IN INDIA!

Effect Of Non-Application Of Atlantic Charter: No Permanent Commissions To Indian Navy: Problem Of Indian Politicals

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

The Council of State passed by 10 votes to 6 Mr. Kalikar's Resolution, expressing their deep discontent over the statement made by Mr. Churchill about the non-application of the Atlantic Charter to India.

Government members abstained from voting.

Recruitment To Indian Navy

The Council, accepted a resolution moved by Pandit H. N. Kunzru, recommending that full use be made of the material available in India for the recruitment of Officers from the Royal Indian Navy, with a view to its Indianization. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief accepted it on behalf of Government.

Messrs. Kalikar and Sapru supported the resolution.

RECRUITMENT POLICY EXPLAINED

Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, replying to the debate, welcomed the resolution of Mr. Kunzru, because it gave him an opportunity to explain the position of Government with regard to the question of recruitment of Officers to the R. I. N. He paid a warm tribute to the admirable part already played by the R. I. N. Bandar Shahpur, in the Red Sea, in the Mediterranean and in the battle of the Atlantic.

Referring to recruitment of Officers to the Indian Navy, His Excellency said that it had been decided as a matter of general policy that during the war no permanent Commissions should be given on the R. I. N. except to fill up vacancies due to normal wastage in the pre-war establishment. The reason for this decision was that the Government were not certain what the strength of the R. I. N. would be at the end of the war and they did not want to have an unnecessarily large number of Officers on hand holding permanent Commissions who would have to be provided for. A similar position had been created in Britain at the end of the last war and they wanted to avoid that difficulty this time.

ACTUAL METHODS

Regarding the actual methods of recruitment, selection was made from the Training Ship, "Dufferin", and from a special examination. He regretted that from his own experience of these examinations, the number of candidates appearing was small, but many of them were found unsuitable on medical or other grounds and only a small proportion of the candidates were found suitable. It was possible that the attraction to the young men of other permanent services was greater. He would welcome every opportunity to popularise the Navy, and he thought that a great deal could be done in this direction by arranging lectures in universities and other educational institutions.

Turning to the reserves, His Excellency said, that the R. I. N. R. was not really a reserve in the ordinary sense of the term but the officers had to go on active services at once. Recruitment to this was mainly from mercantile shipping and Government had to take care that merchant shipping in India was not deprived of all its Indian Officers. He said that out of 67 applications for Commissions in this category from Indians, 59 had been accepted. The rest could either not be spared by their employers or were found medically unfit. Indian Mercantile Marine, he pointed out, was comparatively small and, therefore, its capacity to spare men for the reserves was limited.

NEED FOR MORE OFFICERS

But their need in Officers still continued, and hence they had to go into the open market, for people, even though without previous experience, who would volunteer their services, in the Royal Indian Navy Volunteer Reserve. His Excellency said that 101 Indians had been accepted and given Commissions in this volunteer reserve. More than 4,000 applications had been received, but the majority of them were found unsuitable, and among those found suitable, a large number failed to pass the somewhat rigorous medical examination. He hoped that in future with greater publicity about the service, more suitable Indians would be coming forward to serve in the Indian Navy.

Referring to the proportion of Indian to British Officers, His Excellency said that he could not give any exact figures. In the Royal Indian Navy the proportion of Indians to the British was 1.2 while in the Royal Indian Naval Reserve it was 1.3. But taking the whole navy, the proportion approximately was three Indians to five Europeans. In conclusion, His Excellency said that he had great pleasure in accepting the resolution.

Pandit Kunzru said that in view of the C-in-C's gesture in accepting the resolution, he did not like to make any remarks on the subject.

The resolution was then passed.

Jail Visitors

Mr. P. N. Sapru, then, moved his resolution recommending the institution of a system by which non-official visitors selected from among members of the Central Legislature might be able to visit and report on jails and prisons in which political prisoners were kept in centres which were under the control of the Government of India.

Mr. Sapru thought that there should be some system, by which, members of the Central Legislature would be able to visit the jails, see for themselves the conditions there and to find out for themselves their grievances if any. Under such a system, Mr. Sapru felt that they could avoid incidents like the Deoli hunger-strike. His request was a very moderate one and he hoped that the Government would have no difficulty in accepting his resolution.

Mr. Conran-Smith Home Secretary, replying to the debate pointed out, that the Government could not accept the resolution as it stood. Firstly, there were already non-Official visitors who had been appointed to visit jails in the centrally administered areas in accordance with the recommendations of Jail Committee. Secondly, the Government could not accept motive as the criterion for classification of prisoners into Politicals and non-Politicals. As a matter of fact, jail administration did not recognise political prisoners. The Home Secretary did not suggest that some members of the Central Legislature would not make good jail visitors, but duties of jail visitors required zest for social work and sympathy with prisoners.

The Home Secretary said that the Government would be prepared to accept the resolution, if it were modified and recommended to the Government to consider the proposal for appointing non-official visitors, selected from Central Legislature to visit Security prisoners in Deoli Detention Camp. Mr. P. N. Sapru accepted the suggestion and the resolution as amended was carried.

Atlantic Charter And India

Mr. V. V. Kalikar moved the resolution relating to the non-applicability of the Atlantic Charter to India, which, "in the opinion of this House is likely to prejudice the war effort of this country at this critical juncture."

Mr. Kalikar said that the Congress Party were never under the illusion that the Charter would be applicable to India. But many others were, and they felt that after all, common sense had dawned on British Rulers of India.

CHURCHILL'S STUDIED SILENCE CREATES MISUNDERSTANDING

But Mr. Churchill, who had maintained a studied silence over the question of India ever since he became the Prime Minister, however, promptly corrected the impression that the Charter could be applicable to India. In doing so, the Prime Minister had greatly prejudiced the war effort of this country and had weakened the stand taken by the protagonists of war effort.

Mr. M. N. Dalal, supported the resolution.

Mr. Sapru vehemently condemned Mr. Churchill's statement and declared that if Britain was really fighting a battle of freedom for all countries in which they wanted India's support, they could not deny the same freedom to countries over which they dominate.

Sir A. P. Patro, opposed the resolution.

Sir Mohd. Yakub also opposed the resolution and declared that his own opinion was that democracy was not suitable to any part of the world.

Mr. Sapru: Do you want Nazi rule? (laughter).

Sir Mohd.: "There is only one Hitler in Germany; but there are a number of Hitlers in this country. I hate all Hitlers." (more laughter).

Sir Mohammed then proceeded to say that there was no use blaming the third party for perpetuating their communal differences; they must do away with their politicians and statesmen, who were really responsible for the present disharmony.

SIR AKBAR'S VIEW

Sir Akbar Hydari, Leader of the House intervening at this stage, announced that so far as the resolution was concerned, Government would remain neutral. He added that the report of the debate would in any case be forwarded to His Majesty's Government.

Turning to subject of the resolution, Sir Akbar said that, Mr. Churchill had not in any way disassociated India from the principles laid down in the Atlantic declaration; on the contrary, he had specially associated India with them.

Sir Akbar declared that it was for all of them to put their heads and their hearts together and bring out an agreed constitution—agreed to the extent that it was possible to agree in any constitutional matter. He assured them that he and others who were with him on the Government side, even though they did not have a backing in the country in the sense that they had no organised party in the country, would give them all the help they could in arriving at a solution.

Pandit Kunzru, speaking after Sir Akbar, did not agree with him that Mr. Churchill's statement had not made any difference. It would make a vital difference to the moral effect of the Charter on the world.

THREE BILLS PASSED

After a brief reply by Mr. Kalikar, the resolution was pressed to a division and was passed by 10 votes to 6.

The Council of State thereafter passed three bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly, namely, the Bill to limit to a maximum of Rs. 50 per annum the amount payable in respect of tax on professions, trades, callings or employments; the Bill to empower the Federal Court to make rules for regulating the presentation of appeals lying to that court and the Bill further to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act to improve the conditions in pilgrim ships.

During the consideration of the last Bill, Mr. G. S. Bozman made it clear that on account of war conditions and shipping difficulties, the amendment could not be given effect to before the end of the war.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Indian Troops Trained As Parachutists And Pilots

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

British Indian and Gurkha Troops of the Army in India, are now undergoing intensive training as parachutists. Expert instructors, including some Indian Army Officers, British Officers and N. C. O.'s arrived in this country some months ago from England to organise the training of parachute troops. Volunteers were called for and readily obtained from British, Gurkha and Indian Units in India, the men being selected for outstanding qualities of physique, initiative and daring.

While the training of parachutists is proceeding, pilots of the Air Force are being taught how to handle their planes according to the special technique required for dropping parachutists safely. In this connection, it will be recalled that after much preliminary research work, it has been found possible to manufacture parachutes in India and a factory is now under construction for this purpose.—A. P.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST LUCKNOW EDITOR

Articles Published In Good Faith, In Public Interest Pleads Ram Rao

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

Charges under Section 500 I.P.C. (Defamation) were framed to-day by Mr. A. N. Shukla Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the case filed by Mr. C. S. Ledlie, Superintendent, Camp Jail, Lucknow, against Mr. K. Rama Rao, Editor, "National Herald."

Examined by the court, Mr. Rama Rao stated that he did not edit, print and publish the articles in question with the knowledge that the imputations contained therein would harm the reputation of Mr. Ledlie. He added that the articles were published in good faith, in the public interest and after due care and caution in the light of credible information in his possession.

Another prosecution witness, Mr. Rudra Pratap Narain, a clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office was also examined.

The case was then adjourned until 4th December when the complainant will be cross-examined and defence witnesses will be produced.—A. P.

TATA CHEMICALS

Debentures Worth Rs. 35 Lakhs Of Rupees To Be Issued

A resolution authorising the creation and issue of debentures of the aggregate face value of Rs. 35 lacs, carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum, and secured by a first mortgage of the concessions granted to the Company by the Government of the Gaekwar and of the company's immovable properties, plant and machinery, was passed unanimously at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Tata Chemicals, Ltd., at their office, on Tuesday.

Another resolution providing that the debentures shall be a public issue but that they shall in the first instance be offered to the shareholders of the company both ordinary and preference in the proportion of one unit of Rs. 100 for every 30 ordinary or 5 preference shares (fractions of 30 ordinary or 5 preference shares being ignored for the purpose) was passed. A special resolution for the amendment of the Articles of Association, was adopted.

Mr. J. R. D. Tata, presiding over the meeting, stated that the excess of over 45 lacs of rupees of expenditure was due to war conditions, increase in shipping and insurance charges and included certain additions and improvements to the plant which, it was anticipated, would increase its output and efficiency and also included the cost of an additional turbine plant ordered out from America besides the original sets ordered from Sweden.

He also revealed that most of the machinery had arrived and was being installed. The bye-products plant would start next month and the electrolytic costic soda plant would be in operation in March, while the main soda ash plant might start in June.

Satyagraha Is Dead In Punjab! Says Sikandar

BHOPAL, Nov. 18.

The Provincial Governments are not likely to oppose the release of Satyagraha Prisoners. This was indicated by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Punjab Premier, in an interview to-day.

Questioned with regard to the attitude of Provincial Governments, regarding the suggested release of political prisoners, Sir Sikandar said that the case of Satyagrahis was entirely different from that of detenus, who are known to include a number of "avowed Revolutionaries and violent Communists".

With regard to the question of releasing Satyagrahis, Sir Sikandar, described the Punjab Government's attitude as, "indifferent" adding "Satyagraha in the Punjab is dead."

Questioned with regard to the preparedness of India's North West Frontier to meet any eventuality Sir Sikandar said, that speaking as a layman, he was absolutely convinced that no force could ever succeed in penetrating our defences in this region.

Sir Sikandar who is on a day's private visit here, leaves this afternoon for Sanchi and Kurwai from where he will leave for Gwalior, whence he will return to Lahore.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Oh, Well, Stripes Is Stripes Same As Pigs Is Pigs — By BUD FISHER

PRETTY NIFTY OUTFIT
MY UNIFORM LOOKS KINDA PLAIN!
YOU BOOB! YOU CAN'T WALK AROUND WITH STRIPES ON YOUR SUIT!
WHY NOT? THAT GUY WALKS AROUND WITH STRIPES ON HIS AND I LIKE STRIPES!
OH, WELL - I WANTED STRIPES AND I GOT 'EM!
7-24
BUD FISHER

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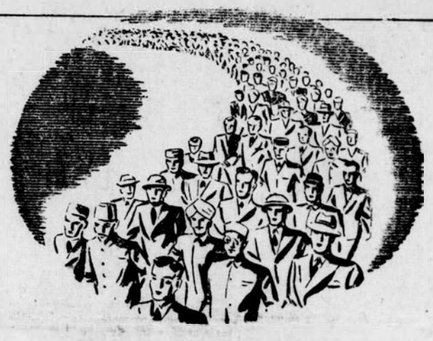

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Respect of Other Men

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'FREEDOM FOR PROPAGANDA'

Satyamurty Assures Mahatma He Will Not Embarrass Satyagraha Movement

MADRAS, November 18.

Mr. S Satyamurthi, Deputy Leader, Congress Party in the Central Assembly has released to-day on the approval of Mahatma Gandhi the full correspondence between him and Gandhi on the question of giving him freedom to carry on propaganda to convert the country and Congress to his views.

In releasing the same Mr. Satyamurthi says:

When I met Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram on the 10th and 11th October, and discussed with him the political situation in the country, I made a request to him towards the end of the discussion to give me freedom to carry on public propaganda to convert the country and the Congress to my views.

Babu Rajendra Prasad was then present and after consulting him Mahatma Gandhi told me that I would have the freedom.

I requested him to write to me on the matter which he said he would do in due course.

He wrote to me later about my not offering Satyagraha now but did not write to me about this.

Later Sri C. Rajagopalachariar met me at the Wardha railway station on the 25th October and acquainted me with the position. On that information I wrote to Mahatma Gandhi from New Delhi on the 27th October the following letter:

Letter To Gandhiji

"My Dear Mahatmaji: Shri C. R. met me at the Wardha station yesterday and gave your message regarding my request to you for freedom to carry on my propaganda to convert the Congress to my views. I understand you are in active consultation with friends there. I expect a favourable reply from you as early as possible.

You know I feel very strongly on this matter. I cannot suppress myself indefinitely. Nor can I be a hypocrite. I am sure you do not want me to do either. Under the circumstances I want this freedom to carry on propaganda.

You will agree with me that if freedom is denied, it will be wholly out of accord with non-violence as you conceive it, preach it and practice it. It will be a violent suppression of a colleague's opinion, moreover it will be wholly undemocratic.

I may add however, for your information and for that of friends whom you may consult that at no time shall I carry on the propaganda so as to embarrass you or the movement you conduct. I will take every precaution not to embarrass you or the movement. Moreover my health today is such that I shall not at all be able to use that freedom for, some months to come.

I do not like to be misunderstood by my esteemed friends, my silence will continue as long as necessary. I shall make a statement after getting the freedom from you and keep quiet for some time.

I shall be glad to hear from you as early as possible.

I trust yourself and Mrs. Gandhiji are well. With kind regards. Yours sincerely. (Sd.) S. SATYAMURTHI.

Gandhiji's Reply

Mahatma Gandhi replied to the above letter on October 30, as follows:—

"My Dear Satyamurthi, I have your letter. You would have got my letter earlier but for the message which Sardar received. You are said to have sent him the message that at least for three months you did not wish to speak.

You are free to speak and convert the people to your views. There never was any idea of suppressing you, but when you ask me as a co-worker to guide you, the question of propriety of speech arises.

In a non-violent society and therefore in true democracy a person has many rights but duty automatically restrains him from using most of them.

I expect you to carry out your promise to look after yourself. Yours sincerely. (Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

To Gandhiji Again

Satyamurthi says that Mahatma Gandhi's letter took him by surprise and so he wrote to him the following letter on 6th November:

"My Dear Mahatmaji, I am in receipt of your kind letter of the 30th October and thank you very much for the same.

I have been considering the contents of this letter all these days and hence I did not write to you earlier. I am still in the same position as at the time when it communicated a message to Sardar Vallabhai Patel that till about the end of January I shall not speak out my views on the question of a change in the Congress programme and the resumption of parliamentary activities including office in the provinces. But I find your recent statement on the situation has altered the position radically.

You concede generously that I am free to speak and convert the people to my views and that there never was any idea of suppressing it. I am grateful but when as a co-worker and as the leader of the Congress you tell me that in a non-violence society and therefore in a true democracy a person has many rights, but duty automatically restrains him from using most of them, I understand that I may not exercise this right. I respectfully differ.

I believe that in a non-violent society and in true democracy freedom of speech is the fundamental basis on which that society and that democracy are built.

No doubt any member of an organisation must not carry on propaganda to the extent of destroying the institution or of a seriously weakening it. But I claim that in a true democratic country or organisation it is the right and the duty of all those who believe that there ought to be a change in the current policy of the country or of the society to speak out fearlessly and to convert the people to their views; more than that I claim it is the solemn duty of the majority for the time being to give every chance to the minority to convert itself into a majority. Otherwise that democracy which seeks to suppress a minority either in the name of duty or for any other reason will be laying the axe at its own root.

In England & America

I may give you the example of Great Britain to-day

Britain is fighting literally with her back against the wall and yet both inside the Parliament and outside Parliament, in public meetings and in the press, criticisms are levelled by members of the House of Commons and by persons belonging to one party or the other, all of whom are represented in the National Government criticising strongly the policy of the Government, and urging a change of policy.

For example, there are many people in England who advocate in the press and on the platform that there should be a direct invasion of the continent by British forces in order to relieve German pressure on Russia.

There was also recently a widespread criticism that there is not as much production going on in British factories as there should be.

In U.S.A., there is a strong volume of opinion against President Roosevelt who is understood to be dragging America into the war.

As I know and understand the functioning of democracies, I am clearly of the opinion that it is the right and the duty of those who differ from the policy of the Government or the party in power for the time being to speak out their minds freely.

I agree, I may repeat once more that no member of an organisation can carry propaganda to the extent of destroying or seriously weakening the organisation.

Revolts In Congress

Taking our own country, I may remind you that when in 1919 the Congress had decided to contest the elections to the Legislature under the Montford Act, you later on, because of the Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat wrongs started a countrywide campaign for the boycott of the Legislatures and for non-co-operating generally and you converted the Congress to your views at the special session at Calcutta.

Again at the Gaya Congress, when you were in prison, the Congress decided to continue the boycott of legislatures, Mr. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan and others among whom I was also one—we started the All-India Swarajya Party and converted the Congress to our views.

Again in 1934, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Desai, Dr. B. C. Roy, myself and others revived the Swarajya Party and converted the Congress the view of contesting the elections to the Central Legislature and today, the Congress Socialist Party in spite of my earnest pleading with you, are allowed to carry on a countrywide propaganda against the resolutions of the Congress and there has not been a single session of the Congress or of the All-India Congress Committee in recent years, to my knowledge, where they have not put forward amendments to almost evert important proposition of the Working Committee.

Won't Use Right

Under these circumstances, I feel that I should be given full freedom to carry on my propaganda and to convert the country and the Congress to my views.

There should be no feeling in anybody's mind that in carrying on that propaganda, I am less a servant of the Congress than any body else. I am anxious to get this view accepted by you in the interests of the proper functioning of democracy in our country and of the Congress in the meantime.

One sentence in your statement which disturbs me considerably is where you say that we shall resume parliamentary activity when we have a parliament of our own.

That is inconsistent with the attitude taken up by the Congress and your own statement more than once that the parliamentary mentality has come to stay.

I repeat what I wrote to you sometime back that we should be able to carry on direct action and parliamentary activities simultaneously. There is nothing inconsistent between the two. I am certain that there is nothing inconsistent between a person offering Satyagraha and parliamentary activity.

HAVING SAID SO, I SHOULD LIKE TO ADD THAT IF I GET THIS UNCONDITIONAL FREEDOM, I SHALL THEN PUBLICLY STATE HAVING GOT THAT FREEDOM THAT I DO NOT PROPOSE TO EXERCISE IF FOR SOME TIME YET.

I am very grateful to you for the personal note in the last para of your letter. I will try my best to look after myself and I hope by god's grace and your blessings I shall soon regain my health and strength. I trust yourself and Mrs. Gandhiji are well.

Off The Track

In reply to the above Mahatma Gandhi wrote the following letter on November 9:

"My Dear Satyamurthi: Your letter. You are off the track. You need no permission even as those you mention did not. The Congress constitution recognises the right of free speech by Congressmen.

I have given you my personal view of the working of non-violence. You are in no way bound to accept it.

No one wants you or expects you to gag yourself even for one day. You are free save for the restraint you put upon yourself by reason of ill-health or otherwise.

My statement demands the freest expression of their views by Congressmen. Therefore please feel free to express yourself in any manner you like and whenever you like.

Your difficulty has evidently arisen from the mistaken notion that you were labouring under a legal gag which needed lifting.

Yours Sincerely, (Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Summon A. I. C. C.

My Satyamurthi says on receipt of the above letter he telegraphed to Mahatma Gandhi for permission to release that letter to the Press and he heard from him agreeing to the same.

Then he released the relevant portion of it omitting only a few sentences which would have been unintelligible without the publication of the previous correspondence. He recognised however that it might become necessary later to publish the whole correspondence including that letter. Hence he wrote to Mahatma Gandhi the following letter on the 12th November:

"My Dear Mahatmaji: I am in receipt of your kind letter.... Thank you very much for the same. I am releasing the relevant portions of your letter of the 9th to the Press to-day. It may become necessary later to release the whole correspondence. If so I shall seek your permission for doing so .....

If there is a general release of all political prisoners I request that you will kindly summon a meeting of the A. I. C. C. in December when the whole situation may be reviewed.

I am slowly improving in health. I get set-backs occasionally. I intend returning to Madras to-morrow, and then take a months rest at Bangalore .... I shal be glad to hear from you at Madras, I trust you and Mrs. Gandhi are well. With regards, (Sd.) SATYAMURTHI.

In reply to that Mahatma Gandhi wrote the following letter on November 15:—

"My Dear Satyamurthi: I have your letter. You should have published the whole of my letter. It did not admit of abbreviation. It has given rise to considerable misunderstanding. I would ask you please to send the whole for publication.

I have no objection to the whole correspondence being published. But it may take time. Hence the necessity for publishing the particular letter separately.

I am glad you propose earnestly to rebuild your broken body.... Yours, Sincerely, (Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

76 CANDIDATES PASS L. C. P. S. EXAMINATION

Out of 215 students who appeared at the First L.C.P.S. Examination held in October 1941, the following 76 have passed:—

Virappa Virabhadrappa Abdulpur, Sampurnam Subramaniya Aiyer (Miss), Mukta Vinodchandra Amin (Mrs.), Madhusudan Sakharam Babre, Vasantnarayan Krishnappa Bhandari Balkur, Rajendraprasad Kantilal Baxi, Laxman Sakharam Bhagvat, Prabhakar Shankar Bhagvat, Shankerlal Kanhaivalal Bheda, Manilal Purushottamdas Champaneri, Tirath Kimatrai Chandnaney, Shalini Rajaram Chinchliker (Mrs.), Hooseni Goolamally Chinwalla, Shrikrishna Narayan Dabholkar, Manubhai Mohanlal Dalal, Baburao Mahadeo Desai, Raghunath Sakharam Deshpande, Manilal Jagjivan Dodia, Prabhakar Mahadeo Dongre, Bhogilal Prabhudas Gandhi, Gopaldas Lalloobhoy Gupta, Sohanlal Munnalal Gupta, Pribhoo Gopaldas Harpalani, Shashikant Dolarray Hathi, Shiva Lal Jain, Shiochandra Bhikaram Jhavar, Mahadeo Yeshwant Kale, Sita Subbarao Kambatkone (Miss), Narayan Yeshwant Kenkre, Samuel Abaji Khabade, Mulo Malhandas Khemani, Narayan Vamanrao Kulkarni, Ramchandra Hanamant Kulkarni, Kishin Alldas Lahori, Madhusudan Shrinivas Mahuli, Jagannath Menghraj Makhija Sundar Chellaram Manshaney, Lalchand Gopaldas Marda, Jemi Gustad Mehta, Lalchand Zaverchand Mehta, Ravindra Vithalrai Mehta, Prabhudas Kanjibhai Mendha, Pramila Vasudeo Modak, (Miss) Natvarlal Narandas Modi, Haji Miyan Moinudcin Muqry, Mukund Raghunath Nandedkar, Rashiklal Jethalal Parikh, Dattoo Vaman Patwardhan, Narayan Shrinivas Potdar, Waman Ganesh Purhatpatre, Prabhakar Laxmishankar Rasane, Vasudeo Jagannath Raval, Harilal Mohanlal Rawal, Cherukara Gheevarghese Samuel, Manohar Mahadev Sapatnekar, Jayantilal Manilal Saraiya, Ghanshyam Baldevdas Shah, Kumudchandra Hiralal Shah, Maneklal Gulabchand Shah, Naval Manekchand Shah (Miss), Virchand Bhaichand Shah, Sumanlal Dhirajlal Soni, Champaklal Chunilal Talsania, Thakershi Atmaram Thakker, Chinnamma Thomas (Miss), Vasantrai Durlabhji Tolia, Nirbhayram Revashanker Trivedi, Vishnuprasad Jagjivandas Trivedi, Amratlal Laxmichand Vadhar, Bindumadhav Narayan Vaidya, Raghukant Kundanlal Vasavada, Harparkash Arjandass Vasudev, Madhav Bhalchandra Vaze, Lalitavadan Yeshvantrai Vohra, Tejoomal Thakurdas Wadhwani, Ranganath Janardan Watwe.

The following unsuccessful candidates are permitted to keep terms for the Final L. C. P. S Examination:—Mahashweta Vithalray Bhatt (Miss), Chandulal Nahalchand Shah.

The Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder Prize in Physiology has been awarded to Mr. Manilal Jagjivan Dodia of the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.

Dr. Blasium D'Monte Prize in Materia Medica has been awarded to Mr. Maneklal Gulabchand Shah of the National Medical College, Bombay.

With Concurrence Of Press Advisory Committee

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

A security of Rs. 6,000 has been demanded from the "New Sind," English weekly, by the Sind Government under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act. This action has been taken with full concurrence of the local Press Advisory Committee. — United Press.

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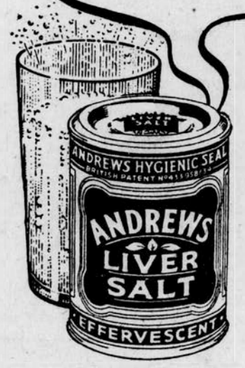

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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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MAXWELL'S 'NO' TO POPULAR DEMAND

Upholds Limitation Of Liberty Of Speech In War-Time

Assembly Support To Joshi's Move For Release Of Politicals

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN ON HOME MEMBER'S ASSURANCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, replying to Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution in the Assembly to-day said that the Government of India was not in a position at this stage to commit themselves or the provinces to any particular course of action. The whole matter needed further careful consideration.

He was able to assure the House on behalf of Government that this consideration would be given without unnecessary delay and in a sympathetic spirit.

He hoped that in the light of this assurance Mr. Joshi would not think it necessary to press his resolution.

JOSHI WITHDRAWS MOTION

MR. JOSHI REPLYNG TO THE DEBATE WITHDREW HIS MOTION STATING THAT HE HAD NO OTHER COURSE BUT TO GIVE MORE TIME FOR GOVERNMENT TO COME TO A DECISION AS THE HOME MEMBER HAD WANTED. HE HOPED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD COME TO THE RIGHT DECISION.

MAXWELL ON SCOPE OF DEFENCE RULES

Earlier in his speech Sir Reginald pointed out that whether in case of persons convicted or detained, the Central Government would have direct authority to carry on the resolution in areas under their control, namely, in Chief Commissioner's provinces. The number of persons affected by this resolution constituted a small minority indeed. It was wrong to assume that the Central Government had the sole responsibility for the administration of the Defence of India Rules or for action, judicial or otherwise, taken thereunder. The Defence of India Act did not alter the structure of the Government of India or the division of authority and responsibility between the Central and Provincial Governments. That the Central Government had passed legislation dealing with provincial subjects made no difference as regards allocation of Executive authority after powers had been lawfully conferred.

CLASSES OF PRISONERS

The Home Member went on to give a series of figures of persons covered by the resolution. The number of convicted persons in jail on October 1 was 7216 under all the various rules including those dealing with non-political offences. The total number of persons detained under rule 26 was 1759. The House, he observed, would admit that these were not large figures after two years of war among a population of 400 millions and in a country in which not all persons saw eye to eye with Government. The resolution, he pointed out, would apply only to certain categories among the numbers he had mentioned. These consisted of 6148 persons convicted or detained in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. About 1300 other convicted persons; 950 other persons detained; 366 persons restricted for political activities. Of these about 200 persons were those whose release would have been within the executive authority of the Central Government if the resolution was accepted in full.

The Home Member declared that no one had been or ever would be convicted or restricted merely on account of their holding certain opinions. In every case, action had been taken for something more than the mere holding or expression of opinion. Liberty of speech was necessarily more limited in war than in peace. The State must claim the right to regulate individual liberty of speech in the interest of National survival. This principle applied to many activities other than speech.

UNWELCOME BUT.....!

After quoting Mr. Churchill's observations on the necessary curtailment of liberties during the war the Home Member reiterated it had always been recognised that limitation of individual liberty was an unwelcome but necessary concomitant of war.

The Home Member went on to quote passages from Communist literature which declared that the war was an opportunity for which Communists were waiting and incited people to strikes, refusal to recruit or co-operate in the war effort and to a militant campaign of resistance so as to cripple the war machine of imperialism.

RUSSIA v. COMMUNISM!

(Voices: Are these publications available to the public? They are all anonymous). The object of the Communists, the Home Member declared, was not to find means of settling industrial grievances but foment strikes and keep them alive as long as possible. Even after Russia became our Ally, the Communists continued to declare that the only way in which the Indian people could help in the war was in fighting for emancipation from imperialist domination; and that their attitude remained what it was before.

BOSE

If there was any doubt, the revelation now made about Subhas Bose should convince everyone that Government had to take every precaution against Fifth Column activity in this country.

No Government could permit activities intended to obstruct war effort and promote conditions of disorder in these critical days. He was sure that the provincial Governments had used their powers with discrimination. It would be altogether wrong to assume that either the Central or Provincial Governments had less regard for the principle of individual liberty than individuals in the House (cries of oh oh). No one would be kept under detention longer than was necessary.

"Some periodical examination of these cases was necessary, said the Home Member. Something must be left to the discretion of provincial Governments, which he was sure would give attention to this matter. The House might rest assured that Government were concerned to see that the grounds for detention in every case should be adequate and should be re-examined by very high authorities at suitable intervals."

ON GANDHIJI'S DEMAND

The Home Member referred to the demand for liberty of speech demanded by Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy's reply thereto and said that in the face of the demand supported by threat of Civil Disobedience, Government were bound to take the threat seriously and could not have allowed the movement to develop unchallenged up to a point at which Congress would have gained complete liberty to interfere with the war effort. Political or any other motives could not be regarded as an extenuation of offences deliberately calculated to weaken the resistance of the country or impair or undermine its war effort.

NOT VINDICTIVE

He was entitled to say that the policy pursued in dealing with these offences was not vindictive and Government had not taken more action than was necessary to assert the vital principle involved. It was largely due to the steady pursuit of that policy that we had the calm atmosphere in which to consider this resolution to-day.

After giving the assurance that the matter of release would receive careful consideration in consultation with the Provinces the Home Member concluded by saying that he believed the country on the whole was tired of unrealities and only wanted to get on with the war. Those who had not surrendered their judgment to others, did not want the country to be stripped by the invading army and did not sympathise with those who for whatever object, were adopting courses of action which, if successful, could only help Hitler.

LIBERTY OF THOUGHT

They knew that those who were helping most were those who were enhancing the world repute of India on the battlefields (cheers). Government had been asked to allow liberty of speech. What the people needed was a little more liberty of thought (laughter). He would say to them to exercise that liberty freely.—

Detailed Proceedings

In the Assembly this morning Mr. N. M. Joshi moved his resolution recommending that steps should be taken in agreement with Provincial Governments for the immediate and unconditional release of prisoners detained in prisons and for the removal of restrictions imposed on some persons regarding their movements or actions, where the detention or restriction was due to holding or expressing opinions which in the opinion of Government were prejudicial to the conduct of the war, or on charges for actions connected with industrial disputes, whether the detention or restriction was with or without trial under the defence of India Act or under the ordinary law.

Mr. Joshi said his resolution was of great importance and full of potentialities, if properly responded to, for the good of this country.

The three classes of persons whose release his resolution sought, were firstly, political prisoners, secondly Communists or revolutionaries who were merely suspected to be such, and thirdly prisoners who had taken part either in kisan or labour movement.

He estimated the number of Satyagrahis and Congressmen who expressed opposition to war and were detained after trial as between 3,000 to 5,000. The Home Member had stated in reply to his question that the number of people detained without trial was more than 1,300 and the number of those who were not imprisoned but on whom restrictions had been imposed was about 2,000 Thus the number of people coming within the scope of the resolution was very large.

His reasons for asking for acceptance of the proposal made in his resolution were, firstly, the release of political prisoners was necessary in the interest of the fundamental right of civil liberty, justice, fairplay and humanity, and secondly, it was necessary in the interest of political wisdom.

JOSHI ON GANDHIJI'S VIEW.

Referring to Gandhiji's statement Mr. Joshi said: "I never sought Mahatma Gandhi's approval of my resolution. I did not expect Mahatma Gandhi to approve of my resolution. He has made it clear that Satyagraha is intended to achieve self-Government and he will continue it until self-Government is achieved. I do not take a tragic view of Mahatma Gandhi's statement. In my Judgment, Mahatma Gandhi is not opposed to the release of political prisoners. He holds, they have been unjustly put in prison. How could he be opposed to their release? The very fact that he says the country will resent the release of only one section of prisoners shows that he expects the release not only of satyagrahis but others imprisoned without trial."

MAITRA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Lakshmi Kanta Maitra moved an amendment to omit the words "in agreement with provincial Governments". He was opposed to any resolution of the House which was qualified.

It was the Central Government which was mainly responsible for detention of persons without trial, which was serious challenge to justice. These men in his opinion were philosophical anarchists without being guilty of any overt act.

In conclusion Mr. Maitra appealed to Government to associate themselves with the people, shake off their prejudices and make a generous gesture. If this was done nothing would be lost.

The Home Member spoke next.

WHY WAIT FOR LONDON ORDERS.

Mr. G. V. Deshmukh speaking after the Home Member declared it was common knowledge that the detenus were vindictively treated. Comparing the condition of people detained in England and those detained in India, he said the treatment given in England was much better. Government, he said, could release the prisoners by exercising their concurrent jurisdiction. They should not be deterred by dictation from London.

PERMITTED BY GANDHIJI TO MOVE RESOLUTION.

Sardar Sant Singh supporting the resolution said that a general release of political prisoners would create a favourable atmosphere for the discussion of constitutional issues. Mahatma Gandhi's latest statement, Sardar Sant Singh said, was not unexpected but was in accordance with the policy followed by Mahatma Gandhi so far. He revealed, that Mahatma Gandhi had permitted him to move a resolution for the release of political prisoners if in the speaker's opinion it would do good to the country. It was because the speaker held that it was for the country that he had tabled a similar resolution himself.

Sardar Sant Singh referred to the 'one man rule' in the seven provinces and said that even minority ministries would have been preferable to the present bureaucratic rule.

Raosaheb Shivraj said that India was handicapped by Britishers who had made India it was England's war. If Mr. Joshi's object was to create a better atmosphere for greater war effort, the resolution was most welcome.

EUROPEAN GROUP'S FEARS.

Mr. L. C. Buss, leader of the European Group, said he listened to Mr. Joshi's speech with increasing wonder at its lack of reality and its academic flavour His group yielded to none in the wish to take every action which would induce full co-operation in the war effort, but if such action was to be taken as a sign of weakness and merely as an opportunity for resuming activities on a larger scale which were damaging to the war effort, they could not admit of such action. If releases were merely to result in rearrests they were abortive and his group could admit of no relaxation in measures designed to suppress all anti-war activities.

GOVT. STILL CALLOUS!

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai said the Government attitude as explained by the Home Member was not justified. Their attitude was still callous and indifferent. It was only conciliation that would help Government to carry on. A new angle of vision was needed and in view of the new Executive Council with a majority of Indians, the atmosphere should be different.

Mr. M. A. Kazmi said it was suspicion of Britain's war aims that started the Satyagraha movement in India. India, he added, had had sad experience of British statesmanship and it was for Government to remove suspicion and distrust of British statesmanship.

Referring to the Lahore High Court's ruling with regard to notice of intention to offer Satyagraha, he said the question was worth consideration by Government of awarding damages to people detained after the High Court's Ruling.

"MODERATE AND HARMLESS"

Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya said that the resolution was innocuous, moderate and harmless. He referred to a number of detenus who, he said were kept in jail although they preached co-operation with Government. Again, even though Russia was an ally now, those holding communist views had been put in jail. It was incumbent on Government to act fairly and justly and in fairness to the Indian members of the Executive Council and release political prisoners.

"IT IS CHILDISH"!

The Nawab of Dera said it was no use releasing the prisoners if they went back to jail immediately after release.

Mr. Abdur Rashid Chaudhury said he was glad that Home Member's statement had stopped all gossip and speculation about a change of heart on Government's part and about the impending release of political prisoners.

RANGA'S LETTER TO JOSHI "BLACKED OUT"!

Mr. Ananga Mohan Dam exhibited to the House a letter written by Prof. Ranga from jail to Mr. Joshi, which the authorities had blacked out so completely that only the opening words: "Dear Joshiji" and the signature could be read. This he said was an example of how correspondence of political prisoners was being dealt with. The socalled Communists who had been put in prison, said Mr. Dam, were merely sympathisers with Communism. In England and America were people who sympathised with Nazism and they had not been treated as those with Communist sympathies had been treated in India. Surely, these young men with communist sympathies would, if let loose do nothing which could make the empire crumble to pieces.

MR. JOSHI'S REPLY.

Mr. Joshi replying said, on the whole, there had been general support for the resolution except from the Nawab of Dera. It was a matter of disappointment to him, said Mr. Joshi, that although he had given notice of his resolution a long time ago the Government of India were still considering the question raised in it. If Government wanted more time he was afraid we shall have to wait. There was no method by which we could force them to come to a conclusion within the time we wanted them to do. The Home member, he said, had stated that he was considering the question sympathetically and there would be no undue delay in coming to a decision. He hoped that the Government of India's sympathy would be broad and they would come to a wise decision.

The Home Member's speech disappointed him, especially as regards those who were called Communists and Revolutionaries. He felt that the Home Member had not appreciated the difference between putting a man in prison or imposing restrictions on him without trial and doing so after trial.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Joshi made it clear that so long as not only satyagrahis but other Congressmen, even Communists and revolutionaries, were not released, he for one would continue the agitation for their release not only in the House but even outside till justice was done.

He concluded by saying that he would withdraw his resolution to-day and wait for the publication of Government's intentions. He hoped that good come out of Government's consideration. The House permitted to withdraw the resolution and was adjourned 'sine die'.—A. P.

Fire Opened On City Mill Workers

SEQUEL TO STRIKERS' ATTEMPT TO DRAW OUT CENTURY MILL OPERATIVES

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Attempts on the part of some of the mill strikers in the Parel area to draw the operatives of the Century Mills into the strike led to the development of a serious strike situation near that mill last night, culminating in the police being compelled to resort to firing.

As a result one operative was injured, and was removed to the K. E. M Hospital where he is detained for treatment.

Inquiries reveal that extension in the period of night-shift by an hour in some of the mills had caused discontent among the workers of those mills As a mark of protest against this system imposed upon them, about 20,000 operatives of the Digvijay Mills, Madhusudan Mills, and Victoria Mills had declared a state of strike On Monday night, it is alleged, these strikers assembled near the Century Mills with a view to draw the operatives of that mill into the strike.

Having failed in their attempts, they are alleged to have broken out into disorder and pelted stones on the mill's building, breaking the glass-panes of its doors and windows, and damaging some other property.

On being informed of the serious situation that had developed, Sub-Inspector Chaudhri with a police party rushed to the spot.

Seeing the situation getting out of control, he ordered a shot to be fired. As a result an operative name Kondiba Shambhu was injured. He was immediately taken to the K. E. M. Hospital.

The police arrested two workers and the situation was soon brought under control.

The whole mill area was guarded by the police during the night, and the situation has now returned to normal.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE AND THE FLYING SQUAD

IT'S THEM, BALDO/ I THOUGHT THEY WERE DEAD/
THEY WERE BURIED IN THAT EXPLOSION/ ARE THEY GHOSTS OR ----
LET'S GO! I'M LEAVING!
USE YOUR GUN, YOU FOOL/ THEY CAN'T BE GHOSTS!
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